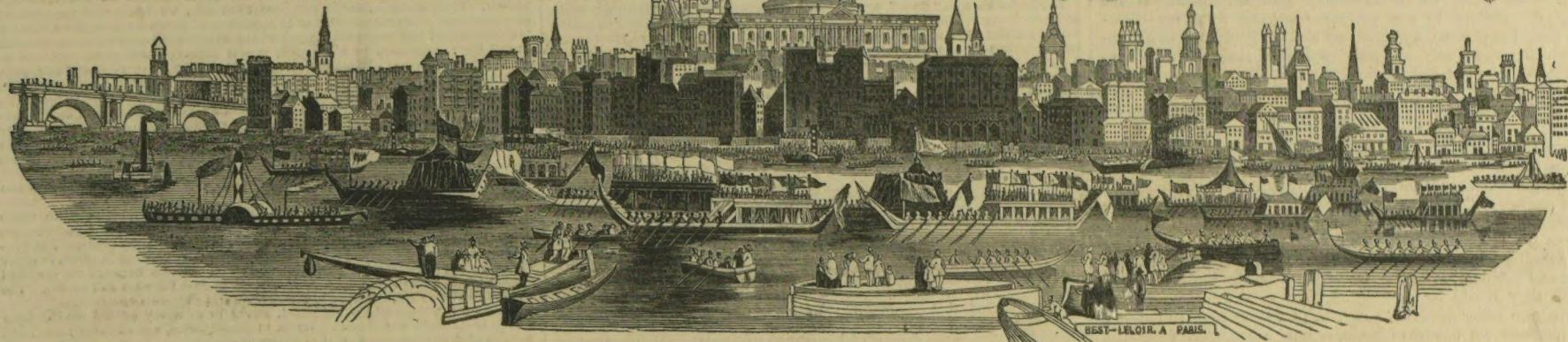


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.

THE largest, richest, most populous, and most refined city in the world, is without a sufficient supply of the two first necessities of health—pure air and pure water. This great evil and scandal to our civilisation is very generally admitted; and even at periods when the scourge of Pestilence is not applied to quicken the popular apprehension, the danger is seen and felt. From time to time an outcry is raised, and efforts are made for the alleviation of the mischief. But all such efforts are partial, and hitherto they have been next to useless, if we are to calculate their value by their results. The pollution of the river Thames, and the consequent pollution of the air, increase from day to day. A large section of the population is without any water but that which is derived from this foul source, and the supply even of that is insufficient. Another large section is supplied with a purer water—from a company holding a great monopoly, and charging a monopolist price for a scanty and quite inadequate supply; while a third section, comprising no less than seventy thousand houses, and representing a population of about half a million—a city-full of themselves—are without any supply at all but such as the poor people can draw from street pumps, and carry by hand to their wretched apartments.

In the year 1819 the subject was brought under public notice;

but, after the usual amount of talking and writing, complaining and suggesting, accusing and defending, it was suffered to drop. In 1827, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider it; and, in 1828, 1829, 1831, and 1834, Committees of the House of Commons took evidence upon it. The general purport of that evidence would have justified the Legislature in putting an end to the various private monopolies which supplied the metropolis with dirty water, and abolishing the contending jurisdictions whose existence rendered impracticable any scheme for the purification of the river. Nothing, however, was done. In the year 1836, a committee was appointed to consider the project of Mr. John Martin, who proposed to carry off all the sewerage of London by means of large close sewers, twenty feet wide, on either bank of the river, into proper receptacles, where, by the aid of science, it might be converted into valuable manure. The committee stated that at that period (1836) the Thames received the "excrementitious matter of nearly a million and a half of human beings; the washings of their foul linen; the filth and refuse of many hundred manufactories; the offal and decomposing vegetable substances from the markets; the foul and gory liquid from the slaughter-houses, and the purulent abominations from hospitals and dissecting-rooms, too disgusting to detail." Since that time the population of London is computed to have increased to about two millions and a quarter. The filthiness of the Thames of 1836 must, therefore, be increased, in 1849, by all the abominations poured into it by an additional popu-

lation of three-quarters of a million, a population equal to those of the three largest cities and towns of the empire, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool, combined. It might be supposed that the statement and proof of such a stupendous evil as this would be sufficient to procure a remedy; and that it needed no such terrible admonition as that of the Cholera to induce the Government and the people to work cordially together till success rewarded their efforts, and every house in the metropolis, from the largest mansion to the meanest hovel, was supplied with pure water in abundance, for all necessary, healthful, and even luxurious purposes. But it has not been so. The mass of the people have been apathetic, and the interests of private trading companies—necessarily stronger, while human nature is human nature, than considerations of public welfare to be purchased to their loss—have combined to deter the successive Governments which have acknowledged the evil from originating the only thorough and decisive remedies, the permanent purification of the Thames, the abolition of all private trading monopolies in water, and the establishment of a municipal authority, acting in the public name, for the public benefit, and under the public control.

The difficulties are many—but are they insurmountable? Is this metropolis too poor to pay for the construction of sewers, such as those recommended by Mr. Martin, or any others more effectual? and is it unable to give just compensation to the various private companies whose monopolies it is so desirable to abolish? We think



ODIN. HOWE (120). CALEDONIA (120). VENGEANCE (84).
ADMIRAL SIR W. PARKER LEAVING CORFU, IN "THE HOWE," FOR CEPHALONIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

not; and that, even should the raising of the necessary sums be burdensome for a time upon the proprietors and rate-payers of the metropolis, the infliction should be cheerfully borne for the sake of the priceless advantages of health and comfort which it would be the means of securing to us and to our posterity. The country has paid, or will have to pay, upwards of a million and a half sterling for a house to lodge the Lords and Commons of Great Britain. That sum would be more than sufficient to drain London without polluting the Thames. We cannot doubt but sooner or later it will be provided.

The chief difficulty to be contended against is not a monetary one, but the absence of agreement upon the best plan to be adopted. One thing to be especially guarded against is the granting of powers to any private company whatever—however specious the pretext, and however real the comparative advantages which it offers. In the words of the Metropolitan Anti-Water-Monopoly Association, we hold that to "pass any Act of Parliament, or to grant any further exclusive powers, under any circumstances whatever, to any commercial body, for the purpose of obtaining an additional or improved supply of water to the metropolis, will be enlarging and strengthening past legislative errors, and directly opposing the social freedom of the public and the progress of improvement, by extending the field and power of monopoly." For this reason, we have nothing to say of the two projects before the public for supplying the metropolis with pure water from the Thames at Henley, and from the river Colne. They do not include what we consider to be the first essential, the disinfection and purification of the Thames within the limits of London; and they would be monopolies, like their contemporaries. There are two other projects, however, that seem to us to deserve all the publicity we can give them, although we wish to guard ourselves against the supposition that we affirm their practicability, or that we agree in all their statements. We merely desire that their merits or demerits should be brought before the public, with the hope that ultimately some plan may be elicited that will answer the great purpose in view. The first is that recommended by the Metropolitan Anti-Water-Monopoly Association, whose objects are stated by themselves to be—

To obtain powers from Parliament to incorporate the whole water supply of London into one institution, based upon a self-supporting principle, and to raise the necessary funds upon rates to be levied for a term of thirty years; the money raised on the security of such rates to be applied for the purchase of the plants of the present companies—the amount of the sum to be so applied to be settled by an impartial board of arbitration to be appointed by the House of Commons—and to carrying out the views of the Association in amending the water supply. To apply the large surplus revenue, which must accrue even from very reduced rates, to the gradual liquidation of the original debt, so as to pay off the whole obligation within the above period. For providing and securing an abundant, continuous, and scientifically-arranged supply of water from a pure source, for the domestic purposes of all classes; and for providing such an efficient supply for all sanitary purposes as will tend to perfect our social comforts, and promote the public health; and, finally, at the expiration of thirty years, to transmit a great boon, free and unencumbered, to posterity. To establish the whole machinery of this great work under the control of a central board of management, to be appointed by a commission composed of representatives from each metropolitan parish, to be periodically elected by the ratepayers.

The supply depended upon by the Association for effecting these great purposes is to be derived, they imagine, from Artesian wells. We form no opinion as to the correctness of the estimate upon which they go. We see, however, that this company take no cognizance of, and propose no remedy for, the present state of the river Thames. Upon this point, therefore, it is a partial scheme, and, in our opinion, objectionable for that reason.

The next project is that of Mr. John Martin. That gentleman states that—

After a careful and mature consideration of the merits of every proposal which has been advanced by myself and others, I have, at length, arrived at the unequivocal conclusion that—the Thames is the only source whence a sufficient quantity of water to meet the increasing requirements of the metropolis can be permanently obtained; and that for this end the point of supply must be from the united body of the stream, and near to London, in order to obviate that interruption of the navigation, which would infallibly occur by abstracting the water higher up, or from the rivers and springs contributing to its flow.

He proposes, therefore, that—

On that part of the river Thames which lies between the Chelsea Water-works on the one shore, and the Southwark Water-works on the other, as it appears to be the best adapted to afford a permanently adequate supply of water without injury to existing demands or interests, he would construct across the stream a weir as high as mean high-water mark, with a slide channel connected with the river above and below the weir, and having self-acting valves to back the water in spring tides, and let off the superabundant waters in time of flood. He states that as there would be a fall of the whole body of the Thames over this weir, of sixteen feet, for sixteen hours a day, this immense natural power should be applied to working water-wheels and pumps, thus saving a vast amount of steam power and nuisance from smoke, and enabling the different companies on both sides of the river to derive from this one point an unvarying high-pressure supply, without the aid of steam-engines.

We have not space to enter further into details. We but present the subject as one of paramount importance to this great city; though we cannot but express our dissatisfaction with Mr. Martin's project, for not providing for the extinction of the present water monopolies, and the consolidation of the whole into a great Water Trust, under municipal control. The supply of water ought no more to be meted out to us as a matter of profit to individuals, than the atmosphere and the sunshine. If the recent discovery of scientific men, as disclosed in the letters of Dr. Brittan and Dr. Budd, that Cholera is caused by the presence of a minute living organism drawn into the stomach by the use of impure water, should turn out to be correct, the efforts of those who seek to supply us abundantly with the pure element will receive an additional support from the public fear. It is high time, however, that we should act upon a nobler principle; and that this great question should be taken up in a manner befitting the common-sense and the civilisation of the age.

THE INSURRECTION IN CEPHALONIA.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly announced the departure of the English squadron from Malta (which we have illustrated upon the previous page). We are indebted for the preceding sketch to the courtesy of Mr. J. Connell Ogle, Professor of Drawing to the University of Corfu. It represents Admiral Sir William Parker leaving Corfu harbour, in the *Hove*, for Cephalonia, to assist the Lord High Commissioner (Mr. Ward) in quelling the insurrection. The sketch also shows a correct view of the port of Corfu, and the position of the vessels as they got under weigh—the *Hove* (Admiral Sir William Parker's ship) being towed out by H.M. steam-frigate *Olin*; the *Vengeance*, 84, towed by H.M. mail-steamer *Fair Rosamond*; and the *Caledonia*, 120, waiting the return of the *Fair Rosamond* steamer to conduct her to Cephalonia. The squadron left Malta on the 1st of September; arrived at Corfu on Saturday evening, the 8th, at a little after nine P.M.; and left for Cephalonia on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 9th, at four P.M.

The departure of these noble vessels, with their colours flying and bands playing, was a magnificent spectacle, surrounded by most superb mountain scenery. In the sketch is shown the Citadel of Corfu, part of the island of Vido; and, in the distance, Mount St. Salvador.

Private letters from Corfu, of the 9th September, announce that up to that date as many as seventeen of the insurgents (several of whom belong to the clergy) had been taken, and immediately executed, according to martial law. It would appear that a corresponding faction existed in some of the villages of Corfu; where, in consequence of repeated acts of incendiarism, the police had been compelled to threaten summary punishment on all such persons as refused their aid to detect and check the same. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, with the squadron under his command, would scarcely reach Cephalonia before the 11th, as the wind was dead on end.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday evening, at a general meeting of the assistants in all branches of retail trade, held at the Assembly-Rooms, Great Marlborough-street, Mr. M. Miley, a large employer in Warwick-street, presiding, it was moved and carried, that the meeting resolve, during the coming season, to give its best support to the Early Closing Association, believing it to be both its interest and duty to do so. A committee was also appointed to carry out the object in view.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The subject which almost wholly engrossed attention in Paris during the week was the assumed critical position of the Ministry, caused by the difficulties of the Roman question and of the national finances. The Cabinet was said to be torn by dissensions on those topics, which must lead either to a total dissolution or very considerable modification of its present constitution.

M. de Falloux is gaining strength rapidly, and has left Paris for the banks of the Oise, where he will continue until the meeting of the Assembly.

According to the *Patrie*, instructions of a conciliatory tendency have been sent to Rome.

The *Débat* contradicts a statement which had been circulated, that the letter of the President of the Republic had been required to be published in the official journal of Rome.

The Socialists and "Reds" are said to have abandoned their favourite mode of propagating and enforcing their doctrines, viz. by the musket and sword, from a conviction of its absolute inefficiency, and have resolved to trust to the more conciliatory weapons of discussion and journalism. They also intend to "mend their manners" in the Legislative Assembly. Pierre Bonaparte's clenched fist seems to have produced a wonderful conversion in this respect.

A new Socialist journal, under the title of *La Voix du Peuple*, has just come out, under the direction of M. Proudhon.

A considerable number of the trees of liberty planted in Paris were removed privately, during Saturday night, by order of the Government.

Fifty of the Councils-General have demanded the abolition of the excise on spirituous liquors, and but a few have declared themselves in favour of its continuance.

The accounts given by the *Union Médicale* of the state of the health of Paris are most satisfactory. In the hospitals, the average number of new cases, from the 21st to the 23rd instant inclusively, was only eight or nine per day; and on the 24th, only four. The average number of deaths was only six during these days. Likewise, in private practice, the number of deaths on the 19th was only eleven, and on the 20th, nine; and they have been decreasing since.

Despatches have been received from the Governor-General of the Antilles and the Governor of Guadeloupe, of the date of the 28th August, announcing that perfect tranquillity had prevailed for the previous fifteen days in both colonies.

Several of the most influential bankers of Paris had a meeting with M. Passy, the Minister of Finance, at his official residence, on Sunday. Having examined various financial plans submitted to them by the Minister, they are said to have declared that none of them were applicable to the present situation of the Treasury.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—Accounts state that the Pope had issued a very objectionable manifesto (which was published on the 19th inst.), granting an amnesty; but from which were to be excluded the heads of the Republican Government, their ministers, the whole of the Constituent Assembly, and the military chiefs.

Matters remain in the same unsatisfactory state between the French and Papal authorities.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 14th, publishes the official returns of the wounded who entered the hospitals from the 1st of May to the 30th of June. The numbers are as follow:—Romans, 136; subjects of the Roman provinces, 543; Italians from different states, 322; foreigners, 41; country unknown, 256: total, 1298.

A conflict was said to have taken place between French and Spanish sentinels at Valmontone, but on both sides strict silence was observed on the subject. The Spanish troops were likely to be recalled home.

PIEDMONT.—In the sitting of the 17th, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin commenced the discussion of the bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture. By this bill, the right of entailing property is to be abolished. The foundations and dotations of commandship in the knightly order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus are likewise to be abrogated. The laws and statutes of the said order are revoked in what concerns the distinction between Knights of Justice and of Grace; and the proofs of noble birth, hitherto required, are no longer to be insisted on.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

From Vienna we learn that the Austrian Minister of Finance has published his plan for raising a new loan. The amount of the loan is to be 60,000,000 florins; but, if the offer be made, he will take a fifth more. It is to be obtained by public subscription, in which all citizens may participate: the interest is to be 4 per cent.; and the bonds are to be issued at 85 per cent. The house of Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, and that of M. Rothschild, of Frankfurt, are authorised to receive subscriptions for the loan.

The conference of ministers, generals, and eminent personages now sitting at Vienna, on the affairs of Hungary, have, it is understood, fully accepted the constitution of the 4th of March, in all its rigorous consequences, as the basis of a reorganisation of the country.

From Hungary we learn that profound discontent continues to exist, and that the people are greatly exasperated at the destruction of the bank notes of Kossuth, which reduces millions of families to ruin; and at the incorporation of the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, which is considered a humiliation.

State trials, on a monster scale, are going on in Pesth, the military power reigning uncontested by the inconvenient trammels of constitutional forms.

With respect to the fortress of Komorn, the latest date from Vienna (the 22d inst.) mentions that, though a portion of the garrison would rather die under its walls than submit to the Austrian forces, yet the greater part, deeming further resistance useless, feel disposed to accept the best terms they can obtain. The conditions offered by General Nugent are said to be very moderate; and it is, therefore, confidently expected that in a few days the fortress will surrender to the Imperial troops. Another account of the same date states that the fortress had actually surrendered.

A rumour is in circulation, and going the round of the papers, that Bem has died of his wounds in Wallachia.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Ministry has not yet been formed. The Address in answer to the King's speech expresses great satisfaction at the resignation of the Cabinet, which for some time past had not enjoyed the confidence of the Chambers.

PORTUGAL.

Advices dated the 19th instant state that at Lisbon financial affairs continue in a most deplorable state, and great discontent prevailed in consequence of the parties committing late robberies not having been punished.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence to the 11th inst. has arrived from America this week by the mail steamer *Caledonia*.

General Taylor had returned to Washington, and, though somewhat improved in health, was still in a feeble state of body.

The buccaneering expedition to Cuba, to revolutionize that island, and, having wrested it from Spain, to erect it into a "Democratic Republic," has been crushed in the outset. Under an act of Congress authorising the detention of vessels believed to be chartered for unlawful purposes, the propellers *Seagull* and *Florida*, and the large steamer *New Orleans*, of New Orleans, supposed to be connected with this warlike expedition against Cuba, were seized at New York, by order of the United States district attorney, acting under the directions of the Secretary of State. The *Seagull*, which had cleared for Caracazo, was seized at the quarantine station. She had on board 1000 stand of arms, ammunition, and some howitzers. The steamer and the other propeller were also seized, and are lying off Corlear's Hook, each in charge of a guard of marines. The steamer was fitted up as a transport-ship. No resistance was offered on board any of the vessels to the United States authorities. The number of recruits for the expedition in New York was about 300; and there were 50 or 60 revolutionists from Cuba at different hotels and boarding-houses. Warrants were issued against five or six of the parties implicated, and two arrests had been made. Bail was tendered, and accepted in both cases.

The southern wing of the expedition, on Round Island, near Pascoulouga, is at present blockaded by the *Water Witch*, Lieut. Totten, and the sloop of war *Albatross*, Captain Randolph. The commanders of both vessels had written to the expeditionists, assuring them that they would be sunk or captured if they attempted to put to sea, but offering them every facility to escape to the mainland. Meanwhile their supplies are cut off. It is said, however, that the New Orleans packet *Union* has actually sailed, with men and arms on board, for the coast of Cuba.

The cholera yet hangs about us, though in a greatly mitigated form. In Boston and other cities it also continues in a milder form.

On the 11th of September a grand "state fair" (or, as we should say, agricultural show) of the State of New York was holding at Syracuse. Full fifty thousand yeomen were assembled. The show of stock and implements was very large.

A Convention of the Pomological Society, having for its object the furtherance of a knowledge of the growth of fruits, &c., was to be held on the 14th, at the same city. The subject of horticulture also came before the Convention.

Mrs. Butler's case was again to be brought before the law authorities on the 15th. The application to be made on that day is to show cause why a divorce should not be decreed.

A company of traders, with a capital of £4000, is about to proceed from Prince Edward's Island to California.

The reports regarding the state of the grain and potato crops come cheering from all parts of the Union save Maryland and Maine. In Pennsylvania and North Carolina especially the yield promises to be a large one. The rot has appeared in the potato crop, but is not general.

The breaches which had taken place on several of the canals in Cincinnati were almost completely repaired, and business would be resumed in a day or two.

A national convention is to be held in St. Louis on the 15th of October, to consider the erection of a railroad and electric telegraph to the Pacific. Delegates are expected from every state and territory in the Union.

The news of the subjugation of Görgey and his troops to the Russian and Austrian army, and the apprehended termination of the war, excited considerable interest, as well as the fate of Kossuth, Guyon, Bem, and Dembinski; hopes were even entertained that the Hungarians would yet recover themselves.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have advices from Yucatan to the 17th ultimo. The Indians had again attacked Bacalar, and entirely defeated the Yucatecos, who left eight hundred dead on the field. The Yucatecos have been in the habit of selling their Indian

prisoners into Cuba slavery. Can any severity of retaliation, under such circumstances, be wondered at?

CANADA.

The advices from Canada this week are of little interest. Lord Elgin left Montreal on the 5th inst., and proceeded up the Lake in the war steamer *Cherokee*, from Prescott, to Niagara Falls. Two companies of soldiers were sent up to Lachine to see him safely on board the river steamer. He was accompanied by his lady and child and a small staff. He was neither cheered nor insulted on his way. It was reported that he had expected to meet General Taylor at Niagara Falls, but he was too late. A report of the death of the Countess of Errol, at Kingston, is contradicted. This lady, who has passed most of her days in Canada, is a great favourite with all classes, and her recovery from a recent attack of illness is the subject of general congratulation at St. Lawrence.

WEST INDIES.

By the mail steamer *Trent* we have the usual monthly advices from the islands. From Jamaica, under date the 22nd ult., we learn that the general elections were progressing. Out of 47 members, of which number the Assembly is composed, 35 had been returned, of whom 23 are advocates for retrenchment. Out of the 12 members to be elected, it was expected that nine would be in favour of the measure. Thus a large majority of the country party had been secured. If the Council should refuse to pass the Retrenchment Bill, which will be laid before them early after the meeting of the new House, it was confidently stated that the Assembly will again refuse to vote the supplies, and in all probability another dissolution will take place. The existing revenue bills extend only to the 1st of October, and, in the event of another dissolution, would expire before a new House could be called together, in which case a great loss to the revenue of the island will be sustained.

Business was extremely dull, and the distress amongst the poorer classes was very severe.

From Demerara the advices announce that a further attempt had been made to renew the excitement of the Civil List question, which had failed, and resulted in the resignation of the minority, consisting of seven members. The tax-ordinance had been renewed for three months from the 8th of August, in order to save to the Colonial Government the duties on imports between the period of closing the estimate and the completion of the scheme for ways and means. The weather was very favourable, and the agricultural prospects cheering.

At Tobago great distress prevailed, owing to so many estates having been wholly or partially abandoned. Trade, in consequence, was extremely dull, and holders of stocks anxious to realise at any price.

Disturbances had occurred at Dominica, owing to the temporary absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had left on a visit to Antigua, without appointing some person to administer the Government.

At Grenada political affairs promised a satisfactory change. The difference between the two branches of the Legislature, on the subject of a reduction of public expenditure, was likely to be arranged by a new session.

From the French West India Islands, the accounts from Martinique and Guadeloupe are better. The Government was distributing the compensation money for the redemption of the slaves, amounting to 12,000,000*fr.*, by payments, one-half in cash, and the other moiety in 5 per cent. Rentes; one-eighth part of the latter half to be appropriated to the establishment of banks, which had immediately been opened. The number of slaves freed from slavery was 75,394, at the price of 20*fr.* each.

From Cayenne, however, the accounts, on the other hand, are very deplorable. The estates were almost entirely neglected, owing to the want of labour, the former workpeople leading a vagabond life. The plantations were necessarily going backward, and the returns already are extremely meagre. The colony appeared so hopelessly ruined, that the chief merchants were leaving it.

We have news from Havannah of the 3rd instant. The island was in the greatest commotion, but no mention is made of insurrectionary movements there, except in a single instance, in which the colonel and several officers of one of the regiments were murdered.

The Captain-General was using the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might occur in any part of the island.

INDIA.

Intelligence anticipatory of the Overland Mail from Calcutta to the 8th, and Madras to the 13th of August, arrived on Wednesday, but it is of the most meagre character. Tranquillity prevailed in the Punjab and the north-west districts generally, notwithstanding the prevalence of rumours as to the sinister designs of Gholab Singh. At Lahore the troops were in by no means a healthy state.

The Governor-General, Lord Gough, and Sir C. Napier, continued at Simla.

Moolraj has not been executed, nor is it likely that he will be. In the latest intelligence from Lahore it is stated that a belief prevailed there that the order for the commutation of the sentence had actually been issued, and would shortly be made public.

A second and final distribution of Scinde prize money has been ordered. The amount for division, after various deductions, including one of 2,73,677 *rs.* for Sir Charles Napier's additional sixteenth of the former instalment, is 10,89,360 *rs.*, of which Sir Charles takes an eighth, or 1,36,170 *rs.* The entire amount of the conqueror's share of the spoils of Scinde is 6,83,522 *rs.*, very little short of the £70,000 at which it has been estimated. The delay of the present overland mail was caused by the violence of the monsoon, the *Precursor* being obliged to go to the south of the line to avoid its fury. The *Ripon* took on board the bags at Alexandria, whence she sailed on the 16th instant.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from this distant, but most valuable and important colony, are dated Sydney, June 11, and they show in a pretty clear light the difficulties which our present system of convict transportation are preparing for the Imperial Government in that remote quarter, as well as at the Cape. In the Legislative Council, on June 1st, Mr. Cowper, the member for Cumberland, moved, with reference to Earl Grey's despatch of Sept. 3, 1848,

That this council declines to accede to the proposal therein contained for the renewal of transportation to the colony, and strongly protests against the adoption of any measure by which the colony would be degraded into a penal settlement; and that this council, therefore, would earnestly entreat Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to revoke the order in council by which this colony has been again made a place to which British offenders may be transported.

This important resolution was carried *nem. con.* without a debate. The unanimity of the representatives, supported, indeed almost led, by Governor Fitzroy, ought to secure the object the colonists seek. The *Sydney Morning Herald*, June 6, referring to the vote of the Legislative Council, remarks: "Earl Grey and his colleagues should now be made to understand, if they could not or would not understand before, that, so far as the colonists of New South Wales are concerned, the transportation question is settled—settled fully and finally—settled for ever. To attempt to moot it any more, under whatever name or pretext, would be not only to waste precious time, but to insult this whole community."

As if to put to the severest test the state of public feeling in the colony on the subject, a cargo of convicts by the *Haslemey* arrived at Sydney on June 10: the colonists were immediately thrown into a state of great excitement and irritation in consequence, and they resolved at once to make a determined stand, adopting the only constitutional means of making known to her Majesty the grievance so unceremoniously thrust upon them by Earl Grey. Accordingly, the next day (June 11th), the people of Sydney, as one man, assembled on the vacant ground near Circular-wharf. The chair was taken by Mr. Lowe, the Legislative Council member for the city of Sydney. The following protest was unanimously agreed to:—

We, the free and loyal subjects of her most gracious Majesty, inhabitants of the city of Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, in public meeting assembled, do hereby enter our most deliberate and solemn protest against the transportation of British criminals to the colony of New South Wales.

1. Because it is in violation of the will of the majority of the colonists, as is clearly evidenced by their expressed opinions on the question at all times.
2. Because numbers among us have emigrated on the faith of the British Government, that transportation to this colony had ceased for ever.
3. Because it is incompatible with our existence as a free colony, desiring self-government, to be made the receptacle of another country's felons.
4. Because it is in the highest degree unjust to sacrifice the great social and political interests of the colony at large to the pecuniary profit of a fraction of its inhabitants.
5. Because, being firmly and devotedly attached to the British Crown, we greatly fear that the perpetration of so stupendous an act of injustice by her Majesty's Government, will go far towards alienating the affections of the people of this colony from the mother country.

For these and many kindred reasons, in the exercise of our duty to our country—for the love we bear our families, in the strength of our loyalty to Great Britain, and from the depth of our reverence for Almighty God—we protest against the landing again of British convicts on these shores.

This protest was presented to Governor Fitzroy by a deputation, with a request that he would forward it to her Majesty.

Governor Fitzroy had signified his intention not to land the convicts until the answer of Earl Grey had been received.

THE LOST CROWN OF HUNGARY.—One of the many subjects of speculation at the present moment is the fate of the Hungarian Crown—not, by a figure of speech, the Hungarian monarchy, but the actual "crown and top of sovereignty," the golden diadem itself. It is generally believed that Kossuth has taken it with him in his flight; if so, it has for a second time crossed the frontiers of Turkey. The past history of this crown is a curious one, and as full of vicissitudes as the lives of some of those who have worn it. The Magyars attach a superstitious value to the relic of their ancient monarchy; there is a legend that it was wrought by the hands of angels for St. Stephen, who was crowned with it in 1001; history, with a more limited faith, records that it was sent as a present to Stephen by Pope Sylvester II. As to what has become of it there are many rumours. According to some, it has been buried in a secret place. According to others, Kossuth has it in his personal possession.

PASSENGER SHIPS.—On Monday next the new act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels (12 and 13 Vict., c. 33) will come into force. It contains 64 sections and some schedules. Several statutes are repealed, and the present one is to form the law on the subject. The commissioners of emigration are to carry the act into execution, with power to appoint assistant officers. Passenger ships are to be surveyed before they proceed to sea, and every precaution seems to have been taken to secure the accommodation of emigrants. Her Majesty in Council may issue rules for the regulating of vessels proceeding to the colonies. Among the provisions is one declaring that passengers shall be entitled to remain on board 48 hours after the arrival of a vessel at its place of destination. There is another section regulating the space to be allotted to each passenger, according to the size and tonnage of a vessel. An opinion is gaining ground that some method should be adopted to make new laws known to those who are required to obey them, and by this act abstracts of the new law are to be exhibited in conspicuous places on board ship, so that passengers may know their rights, and the owners of vessels be compelled to comply with the enactments of the same.

CHOLERA.—HOUSE VENTILATION.

[Dr. ARNOTT has communicated to the *Times* the following letter, of peculiar importance and interest.]

SIR,—In the notification from the Board of Health respecting cholera, reprinted from the *Gazette* in your paper of the 19th instant, the following passage occurs, after the description of an ill-ventilated dwelling:—"Under such circumstances considerable and immediate relief may be given by a plan suggested by Dr. Arnot, of taking a brick out of the wall near the ceiling of the room, so as to open a direct communication between the room and the chimney. Any occasional temporary inconvenience of down-draught will be more than compensated by the beneficial results of this simple ventilating process." As applications have since been made to me for further information on this subject, I beg, through your paper—the vehicle of so much good to the public—to give the following detail respecting the contrivance and the rationale of its action.

I assume that most of your readers already understand, or will now learn, that the air which we breathe, and which is used to stuff air-pillows, consists of material elements as much as the water which we drink, or the food which we eat—indeed, consists altogether of oxygen and nitrogen; the first of which forms also seven-eighths by weight of the substance of water, and the other nearly one-fifth by weight of the substance of flesh; and that there is surrounding our globe, to a depth of about fifty miles, a light fluid ocean of such air called the atmosphere, into which near the surface of the earth certain impurities are always rising from the functions of animal and vegetable life, and the decomposition of substances in putrefaction, combustion, &c., just as into the sea and great rivers some impurities are always entering from the sewers—all which impurities, however, are quickly so diluted or dissipated in the great masses as to become absolutely imperceptible, and eventually, by the admirable processes of nature, are decomposed and changed, so that the great oceans of air and water retain ever their state of perfection.

I assume further, that your readers know that fresh air for breathing is the most immediately urgent of the essentials to life, as proved by the instant death of any one totally deprived of it through drowning or strangulation; and by the slower death of men compelled to breathe over again the same small quantity of air, as when lately 73 passengers were suffocated in an Irish steamboat, of which the hold was shut up for an hour by closely-covered hatches; and by the still slower death, accompanied generally by some induced form of chronic disease, of persons condemned to breathe habitually impure air, like the dwellers in crowded, ill-ventilated rooms and foul neighbourhoods; and lastly, as proved by the fact that pestilence or infectious diseases are engendered or propagated almost only where impurities in the air are known to abound, and particularly where the poison of the human breath and other emanations from living bodies are allowed to mingle in considerable quantity—as instanced in the gail and ship fevers, which so lately as in the days of the philanthropist Howard carried off a large proportion of those who entered gails and ships; and as instanced in that fearful disease which at the Black Assizes at Oxford, in July, 1577, spread from the prisoners to the Court, and within two days had killed the judge, the sheriff, several justices of the peace, most of the jury, and a great mass of the audience, and which afterwards spread among the people of the town. This was a fever which did its work as quickly as the cholera does now.

Assuming that these points are tolerably understood, I shall proceed to show that, from faults in the construction and management of our houses, many persons are unconsciously doing, in regard to the air they breathe, nearly as fishes would be doing in regard to the water they breathe—if, instead of the pure element of the vast rivers or boundless sea streaming past them, they shut themselves up in holes near the shores filled with water defiled by their own bodies and from other foul sources. And I shall have to show that the spread of cholera in this country has been much influenced by the gross oversights referred to.

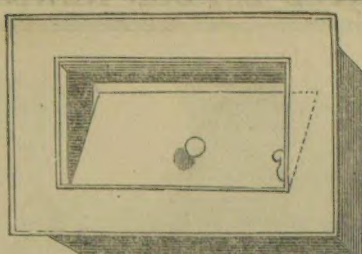
All the valued reports and published opinions on cholera go far to prove that in this climate, at least, any foreign morbid agent or influence which produces it, comes comparatively harmless to persons of vigorous health, and to those who are living in favourable circumstances; but that, if it find persons with the vital powers much depressed or disturbed from any cause, and even for a short time, as happens from intemperance, from improper food or drink, from great fatigue or anxiety, but, above all, from want of fresh air, and consequently from breathing that which is foul, it readily overcomes them. It would seem as if the peculiar morbid agent could as little, by itself, produce the fatal disease, as one of the two elements concerned in a common gas explosion, namely, the coal gas and the atmospheric air, could alone produce the explosion. The great unanimity among writers and speakers on the subject in regarding foul atmosphere as the chief vehicle or favourer, if not a chief efficient cause, of the pestilence, is seen in the fact of how familiar to the common ear have lately become the words and phrases "malaria, filth, crowded dwellings, crowded neighbourhoods, close rooms; faulty sewers, drains, and cess-pools, or total want of these; effluvia of graveyards," &c.; all of which are merely so many names for foul air, and for sources from which it may arise. Singularly, however, little attention has yet been given from authority to the chief source of poisonous air and to means of ventilation, by which all kinds of foul air may certainly be removed.

A system of draining and cleansing—water supply and flushing, for instance—to the obtaining of which chiefly the Board of Health has hitherto devoted its attention, can, however good, influence only that quantity and kind of aerial impurity which arises from retained solid or liquid filth within or about a house, but it leaves absolutely untouched the other and really more important kind, which, in known quantity, is never absent where men are breathing; namely, the filth and poison of the human breath. This latter kind evidently plays the most important part in all cases of a crowd, and therefore such catastrophes as that of the Tooting school, with 1100 children, of whom nearly 300 were seized by cholera; of the House of Refuge for the Destitute, and of the two great crowded lunatic asylums here, where the disease made similar havoc; for places so public as these, and visited daily by numerous strangers, could not be allowed to remain visibly impure with solid and liquid filth, like the Rookery of St. Giles's, and other such localities. Now, good ventilation, which, although few persons comparatively are as yet aware of the fact, is easily to be had, not only entirely dissipates and renders absolutely inert the breath-poison of inmates, however numerous, and even of fever patients, but, in doing this, it necessarily, at the same time, carries away at once all the first-named kinds of poison, arising from bad drains, or want of drains, and thus acts as a most important substitute for good draining, until there be time to plan and safe opportunity to establish such. It is further to be noted that it is chiefly when the poison of drains, &c. is caught and retained under cover, and is there mixed with the breath, that it becomes very active, for scavengers, nightmen, and grave-diggers, who work in the open air, are not often assailed with disease; and in foul neighbourhoods persons like butchers, who live in open shops, or policemen, who walk generally in the open streets, or in Paris the people who manufacture a great part of the town filth into portable manure, suffer very little.

To illustrate the efficacy of ventilation or dilution with fresh air in rendering quite harmless any aerial poison, I may adduce the explanation given in a report of mine on fevers, furnished at the request of the Poor-law Commissioners in 1840, of the fact that the malaria or infection of marsh fevers, such as occur in the Pontine Marshes near Rome, and of all the deadly tropical fevers, affects persons almost only in the night. Yet the malaria or poison from decomposing organic matters which causes these fevers is formed during the day, under the influence of the hot sun, still more abundantly than during the colder night; but in the day the direct beams of the sun warm the surface of the earth so intensely, that any air touching that surface is similarly heated, and rises away like a fire-balloon, carrying up with it of course, and much diluting, all poisonous malaria formed there. During the night, on the contrary, the surface of the earth no longer receiving the sun's rays, soon radiates away its heat, so that a thermometer lying on the ground is found to be several degrees colder than one hanging in the air a few feet above. The poison formed near the ground, therefore, at night, instead of being heated and lifted, and quickly dissipated, as during the day, is rendered cold and comparatively dense, and lies on the earth a concentrated mass, which it may be death to inspire. Hence the value in such situations of sleeping apartments near the top of a house, or of apartments below, which shut out the night air, and are large enough to contain a sufficient supply of the purer day air for the persons using them at night, and of mechanical means of taking down pure air from above the house to be a supply during the night. At a certain height above the surface of the earth, the atmosphere being nearly of equal purity all the earth over, a man rising in a balloon or obtaining air for his house, from a certain elevation might be considered to have gained his country; any peculiarity of the atmosphere below, owing to the great dilution effected before it reached the height, becoming absolutely insensible.

Now, in regard to the dilution of aerial poisons in houses by ventilation, I have to explain, that every chimney in a house is what is called a sucking or drawing air-pump, of a certain force, and can easily be rendered a valuable ventilating-pump. A chimney is a pump: first, by reason of the suction or approach to a vacuum made at the open top of any tube across which the wind blows directly; and, secondly, because the flue is usually occupied, even when there is no fire, by air somewhat warmer than the external air, and has, therefore, even in a calm day, what is called a chimney draught proportioned to the difference. In England, therefore, of old, when the chimney breast was always made higher than the heads of persons sitting or sleeping in rooms, a room with an open chimney was tolerably well ventilated in the lower part, where the inmates breathed. The modern fashion, however, of very low grates and low chimney openings has changed the case completely, for such openings can draw air only from the bottom of the rooms, where generally the coolest, the last entered, and therefore the purest air, is found, while the hotter air of the breath, of lights, of warm food, and often of subterranean drains, &c., rises and stagnates near the ceilings, and gradually corrupts there. Such heated, impure air, no more tends downwards to escape or dive under the chimney-piece, than oil in an inverted bottle immersed in water will dive down through the water to escape by the bottle's mouth; and such a bottle or other vessel containing oil, and so placed in water with its open mouth downwards, even if left in a running stream, would retain the oil for any length of time. If, however, an opening be made into a chimney flue through the wall near the ceiling of the room, then will all the hot impure air of the room as certainly pass away by that opening as oil from the inverted bottle would instantly all escape upwards through a small opening made near the elevated bottom of the bottle. A top window-sash, lowered a little, instead of serving, as many people believe it does, like such an opening into the chimney flue, becomes generally, in obedience to the chimney draught, merely an inlet of cold air, which first falls as a cascade to the floor, and then glides toward the chimney, and gradually passes away by this, leaving the hotter impure air of the room nearly untouched.

For years past I have recommended the adoption of such ventilating chimney openings as above described, and I devised a balanced metallic valve, to prevent,



DR. ARNOTT'S VENTILATING CHIMNEY-VALVE.

during the use of fires, the escape of smoke to the room. The advantages of these openings and valves were soon so manifest, that the referees appointed under the Building Act added a clause to their bill allowing the introduction of the valves, and directing how they were to be placed, and they are now in very extensive use. A good illustration of the subject was afforded in St. James's parish, where some quarters are densely inhabited by the families of Irish labourers. These localities formerly sent an enormous number of sick to the neighbouring dispensary. Mr. Toynbee, the able medical chief of that dispensary, came to consult me respecting the ventilation of such places, and on my recommendation had openings made into the chimney flues of the rooms near the ceilings, by removing a single brick, and placing there a piece of wire gauze, with a light curtain flap hanging against the inside, to prevent the issue of smoke in gusty weather. The decided effect produced at once on the feelings of the inmates was so remarkable, that there was an extensive demand for the new appliance, and, as a consequence of its adoption, Mr. Toynbee had soon to report, in evidence given before the Health of Towns Commission, and in other published documents, both an extraordinary reduction of the number of sick applying for relief and of the severity of diseases occurring. Wide experience elsewhere has since obtained similar results. Most of the hospitals and poor-houses in the kingdom now have these chimney-valves; and most of the medical men and others who have published of late on sanitary matters have strongly commended them. Had the present Board of Health possessed the power, and deemed the means expedient, the chimney openings might, as a prevention of cholera, almost in one day, and at the expense of about a shilling for a poor man's room, have been established over the whole kingdom.

Mr. Simpson, the registrar of deaths for St. Giles's parish, an experienced practitioner, whose judgment I value much, related to me lately that he had been called to visit a house in one of the crowded courts, to register the death of an inmate from cholera. He found five other persons living in the room, which was most close and offensive. He advised the immediate removal of all to other lodgings. A second died before the removal took place, and soon after, in the porch and elsewhere, three others died who had breathed the foul air of that room. Mr. Simpson expressed to me his belief that if there had been the opening described above into the chimney near the ceiling, this horrid history would not have been to tell. I believe so too, and I believe that there have been in London lately very many similar cases.

The chimney-valves are part of a set of means devised by me for ventilation under all circumstances. My report on the ventilation of ships, sent at the request of the Board of Health, has been published in the Board's late Report on Quarantine, with testimony furnished to the Admiralty as to its utility in a convict ship with 500 prisoners. My observations on the ventilation of hospitals are also in the hands of the Board, but not yet published. All the new means have been freely offered to the public; but persons desiring to use them should careful to employ competent makers.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Bedford-square, September 22.

NEIL ARNOTT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

HARRY-SHIPLEY ERSKINE, LORD CARDROSS.



THE death of the youthful Lord Cardross occurred at Leamington on the 21st inst., of scarlet fever, in his 15th year. By this melancholy event, the Hon. David Stewart Erskine, the deceased's uncle, becomes heir apparent of the family honours.

Lord Cardross was grandson and heir apparent of Henry-David, present Earl of Buchan, by Elizabeth, his first wife, youngest daughter and co-heir (with her sisters Katherine-Jane, married to Colonel Warner, and Augusta-Mary, married to James-Alexander Manning, Esq.) of the late Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Colonel of Engineers and Governor of Grenada. Few families in Scotland rank higher in antiquity of race and personal distinction than the noble house of which Lord Cardross was the heir. In early times, the Earls of Marr and Buchan occupy a prominent page of Scottish history; and in our own days, what name in oratory and forensic repute surpasses that of Erskine? The Lord Chancellor Erskine was Lord Cardross's great-grand-uncle. His Lordship has left one surviving sister.

JOHN PHILIPPS LLOYD, ESQ.



This gentleman (the eldest son of John William Lloyd, Esq., of Dan-y-rallt, county of Carmarthen, and late of South Park, in Kent) died on the 17th inst., aged 41. The Lloyds of Dan-y-rallt, a Welsh family of great antiquity, derive in direct descent from Cadivor ap Dyfnwal, Lord of Castle Howell, who lived in the reign of Henry I. of England, and acquired martial renown in an age in which every man capable of bearing arms was bound to be a soldier. In the second year of Henry II. he took, by escalade, the Castle of Cardigan from the Earl of Clare; and, in requital of his valour, obtained from his Prince (the great Lord Rhys of South Wales) a new shield of arms, viz.—"Sa three scaling ladders, and between the two uppermost a spear's head arg. its point imbrued, on a chief gu. a tower triple turreted, of the second," as depicted in our Engraving.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRETCHVILLE DYKES BALLANTINE, H.E.I.C.S. This gallant officer, who entered the Hon. East India Company's service in 1797, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1833, died at Richmond, Surrey, on the 20th instant, aged 65. At the period of his decease, and since 1830, he held the Colony of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry.

General Ballantine was brother of the late Joseph D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, being second son of Lawson Dykes, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of John Ballantine, Esq., of Crookdale. The family of Dykes is stated to have been located at Dykesfield, in Cumberland, prior to the Norman Conquest. In the Civil War, the then representative, Thomas Dykes, Esq., was eminently distinguished by devotion to the Royal cause, and eventually fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, having been discovered concealed amongst the branches of a mulberry-tree in front of his house. Thence he was removed to Cockermouth, and there had an offer made to him that his property should be restored if he simply recanted. This proposition the sturdy Cavalier met with a decided negative, adding, "Prius frangitur quam fectitur," a sentiment since adopted as the family motto. He married a lady of the noble house of Fretcheville, and thus introduced that name into the family of Dykes, by whom it has been used in every generation since.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS.—ACCIDENT.—Some interesting experiments were made on Monday at Rat Island, in Portsmouth Harbour, under the superintendence of Captain Chads and Captain Savage, R.M.A., in blowing up stockades. Several bags of powder were hung against the stockade, but exploded without doing any damage. A hole was dug and the powder exploded at the foot of the defence, not being covered, without doing any injury; but 10 lb. of powder placed in a hole and covered with a heavy sand-bag, blew the stockade to pieces. All the officers from the *Excellent* and Naval College were present, with a number of other persons. At the last trial, when the stockade was blown to pieces, one of the fragments struck Commander Hewlett a severe blow across the thigh, and knocked him down. It was at first thought the bone was fractured. We are happy to say, however, that, although very severely bruised, no bone was broken.

REGIMENTAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—By an act passed in the late session (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 71), certain benefit societies which had been formed among non-commissioned officers and privates of regiments of cavalry and infantry, for their advantage, were dissolved, and the funds of such societies, by an order of the Secretary-at-War, transferred to the Paymaster-General. The funds transferred are to be deposited in the Military Savings-bank, and a portion of any soldier's investment may be withdrawn upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, if it should be shown to be of advantage to the party. Regimental charitable funds now in existence are to be paid into the Bank of England. By the 7th clause, separate accounts are to be kept by the Secretary-at-War of charitable funds, with authority to the commanding officer of a regiment to make donations as may be deemed expedient to discharged soldiers of long or good service, or to the widows, wives, and children of soldiers.

SANITARY STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND ARSENALS.—The precautions taken by the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the medical department at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, and in all the arsenals, from the breaking out of the cholera, have been most successful. The workshops have been kept constantly well ventilated, and the strictest cleanliness observed in every department; and wherever any stagnant water or any other matter may have accumulated, it has been instantly removed. The result has been that, notwithstanding that cholera and diarrhoea have prevailed in the neighbourhood to a great extent, there has not been one fatal case in the dockyards. The same satisfactory state of things has been reported at the Admiralty, as regards the crews of her Majesty's ships of war, either in the Thames, at Portsmouth, or Plymouth, in consequence of the rigid regulations as to ventilation in the lower decks, the airing of the hammocks, and cleanliness of the men and the whole ship. The dietary has been particularly attended to, and the water always kept pure by means of a simple chemical process, which destroys all animalcula in the casks or tanks.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETINGS.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN (IRELAND).—September 17: Half-yearly meeting: Dublin: Mr. McDonnell in the chair.—The line from Mallow to Blackpool will be opened in October, and accordingly the works to the river Lee will be slowly carried on. The actual cost of the main line will be £17,800 per mile. A vote of £40,000 was requisite to perfect the subscription to the Irish South-Eastern. The cost of the single line from Carlow to Kilkenny, twenty-one miles, will be about £8000 per mile, as a single line. Further capital of £300,000 is necessary for the works. Notice has been taken of the use of third-class accommodation by the upper and middle classes, and the directors determine to have a more marked distinction between the trains. The working expenses are about 41 per cent. The net earnings, of £104,161, nearly suffice to cover the interest of five per cent on the borrowed capital, and four per cent dividend. The engineer's report speaks highly of the works in use and those in formation. A depreciation fund is to be formed. It was argued that it would be impolitic to reduce the third-class accommodation, as the majority of the passengers were of the lower class. Authority was given for the creation of the £312,000 necessary capital, by the issue of 50,000 new shares of £6 5s. each.

GLASGOW, BARRHEAD, AND NELSTON DIRECT.—Sept. 20: Special Meeting: Glasgow: Mr. J. Graham in the chair.—The lease to the Caledonian fixes a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. on the original capital stock of £150,000, and a fixed rent of 5 per cent. on another £150,000, to be raised, with one half profits after the said dividends; all liabilities of the Glasgow and Barrhead under £350,000 to be paid by the Caledonian. Resolutions were passed creating the new capital in 6000 shares of £25 each. The certificates of previously created stock are to be called in, and the holders are to receive in lieu certificates of the new stock, being credited with the £7 10s. already advanced by them. A special meeting on the 28th will enable the shareholders to borrow certain sums, so as to save them paying at once the whole of the remaining sum on the new Five per Cent. Stock.

EASTERN UNION.—Sept. 21: Half-yearly Meeting: Ipswich: Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P., in the chair.—The receipts have not diminished to the extent experienced in other companies, and are in excess of £3000 over those of the corresponding half-year of 1848, with the same number of miles open. The working expenses have been reduced. Loss has accrued from the delay in the completion of the works, which will be carried on to Norwich by November. New capital to the amount of £125,000 was necessary. By an amendment on the proposals from the chairman, it was determined to raise the sum of £125,000 in 25,000 shares, at £5 each, interest to be guaranteed thereon not exceeding ten per cent.: such shares to be redeemable at par in three years. The payment of the £5 shares to be divided into instalments of £2 on or before 25th Oct., 1849, and £3 in two sums of £1 10s. on the 25th January, 1850, and on the 25th April, 1850. A return of the Sunday trains in use, and the number of passengers, is to be provided.

EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE (formerly Edinburgh and Northern).—September 25: Half-yearly Meeting: Edinburgh: Mr. J. Balfour in the chair.—By certain reductions, through the postponement of works, &c., and by the restriction in amount and forfeiture of shares, the immediate capital is reduced to £2,707,166. The amount to be issued in preference shares will not at present exceed £250,000, and the company at present is only burdened with 5 per cent. interest on £96,920. The gross working receipts of the half-year have been £56,814. The directors do not think that working by contract would lessen the expenses. They recommend a depreciation fund both for the line and the ferry steam-vessels. The four miles of the Dumfries branch will be opened in October. The engineer reports favourably of the works. The chairman said three points, of closing the capital account, reducing the working expenses, and arranging the rates and use of the line, had been considered. By an amicable understanding with the Scottish Central, they will avoid a ruinous competition. They expected to increase their coal and mineral traffic by the purchase of the Town Hill Tramway at £5000. The report was adopted. The 5 per cent. interest on the Granton preference stock, and the forfeiture of certain shares, were unanimously agreed to. By a majority of 324 to 81 it was determined that no trains should be run on Sundays.

ULSTER.—The report prepared for the Half-yearly Meeting, on the 26th, recommended a dividend of 13s. per share, leaving £1599 to be carried to the reserve fund. Since July this company had carried the mails, and the sum to be received would be carried to the reserve. The expenditure on capital account, save about £5000, was completed. Though the receipts were somewhat less than for the corresponding period in 1848, the working expenses have been so thoroughly checked as to enable the payment of this dividend. There had been a falling off of upwards of 40,000 passengers. The board will continue to set aside sums for a fund adequate to the maintenance of their stock and works hence, though the net value of the half-year's working exceeds by £586 the balance of the corresponding period of last year, the board do not propose to increase the amount of dividend.

NORTH BRITISH.—The Half-yearly report submitted on the 26th showed an increase in the general traffic, whilst the mileage open had been increased from 80 to 110 miles. A dividend of 7s. 6d. per share is declared on the Original and Consolidated Dalketh £25 shares, and of 1s. 6d. on the Unconsolidated Dalketh £5 shares, leaving a balance of £280 to be laid aside for a depreciation fund. In charging the interest of loans against revenue, the directors have assumed the outlay for the several lines at the full amount mentioned in the investigation report in January. Attention has been paid to the suggestions of the committee in keeping books, in economising the working expenses, in the construction of the works, and in the greater frequency of certain trains. The other suggestions, as to changes in the directory, &c., and the depreciation fund, remain to be considered.

CALEDONIAN.—The report presented on the 27th declared, that, from the delay in opening some of the connecting lines of this company, and from the prevalence of cholera in Glasgow, the balance from revenue account is insufficient for the payment of a dividend on the ordinary share capital. The traffic receipts exhibit an increase in July, 1849, over July, 1848, of £6127; and in August, 1849, over Aug., 1848, of £3861. During these two months the number of miles open in 1849 was 13 miles in excess of 1848. The Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston is leased at a preferential dividend of 6 per cent. on £150,000, 5 per cent. on additional capital of £150,000, and interest on a mortgage debt of £50,000. The working contract with the Scottish Central has been in operation some months. The directors, under existing circumstances, refuse to work the Dundee and Perth under the present contracts. There are liabilities of £242,617, including £53,910 to complete the working stock. There is a balance of £494,698 in excess of receipts. The auditor reports that every proper charge against revenue has been included in the accounts, which are on the model of the London and North-Western.

BOULDEAUX AND CETTE.—September 27: Special Meeting: London: Mr. Alderman Salomons in the chair.—A report was read and statement made by the Chairman, from which it appeared, that, in consequence of representations made to the French Government, arrangements were expected to be entered into by which the caution money in this company, the Lyons and Arvignon, and the Fampoux and Hazebrouck companies would be saved to the subscribers, by their becoming shareholders in a new company, to be called the Paris and Arvignon Railway Company, the Government also handing over to them the uncompleted Paris and Lyons line. The total capital was to be £9,000,000, of which £5,000,000 would receive a guaranteed interest of about 5½ per cent.—the original subscribers to the lines alluded to having sh. res. of £20 each, with a guaranteed interest of 4 per cent., allotted to them at £14 each. It was also hoped that arrangements would be made by which those who did not wish to enter the new company might have their share of the caution money returned to them; but no definitive exposition could be laid before the proprietors, in consequence of the Chamber, which was not now sitting, having referred the matter to the consideration of a sub-committee, the report of which, however, was expected to be made in the course of a few days. In the meantime, the directors recommended the English shareholders not to exchange their English scrip for certificates in the French company, as they were invited to do by an advertisement from the agents of the company, at the same time announcing the payment of 1 fr. per share interest on the shares. The report was adopted; and a resolution unanimously carried, expressing the fullest confidence that the directors would pursue that course best calculated to promote the interests of the company.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to specially report on the plan of Mr. Whitney for a railway across the American continent, from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. The committee strongly approve of the project and its feasibility, which they recommend to Congress. Mr. Whitney proposes that Congress shall give him absolute proprietorship of the whole line, more than a thousand miles long, to be made on a prairie twenty-four miles in width; he, in return, agreeing to perform all the necessary Government services.

Arrangements are reported between the GREAT WESTERN and London and North-Western, respecting the Birmingham and Oxford, the battle-ground of the gauge warfare; the cost of which, both in its purchase and construction, is to be apportioned between these two rival companies.

Trial trips have been taken along the GREAT WESTERN EXTENSION into Windsor, which is expected to be in public use on the 8th of October.

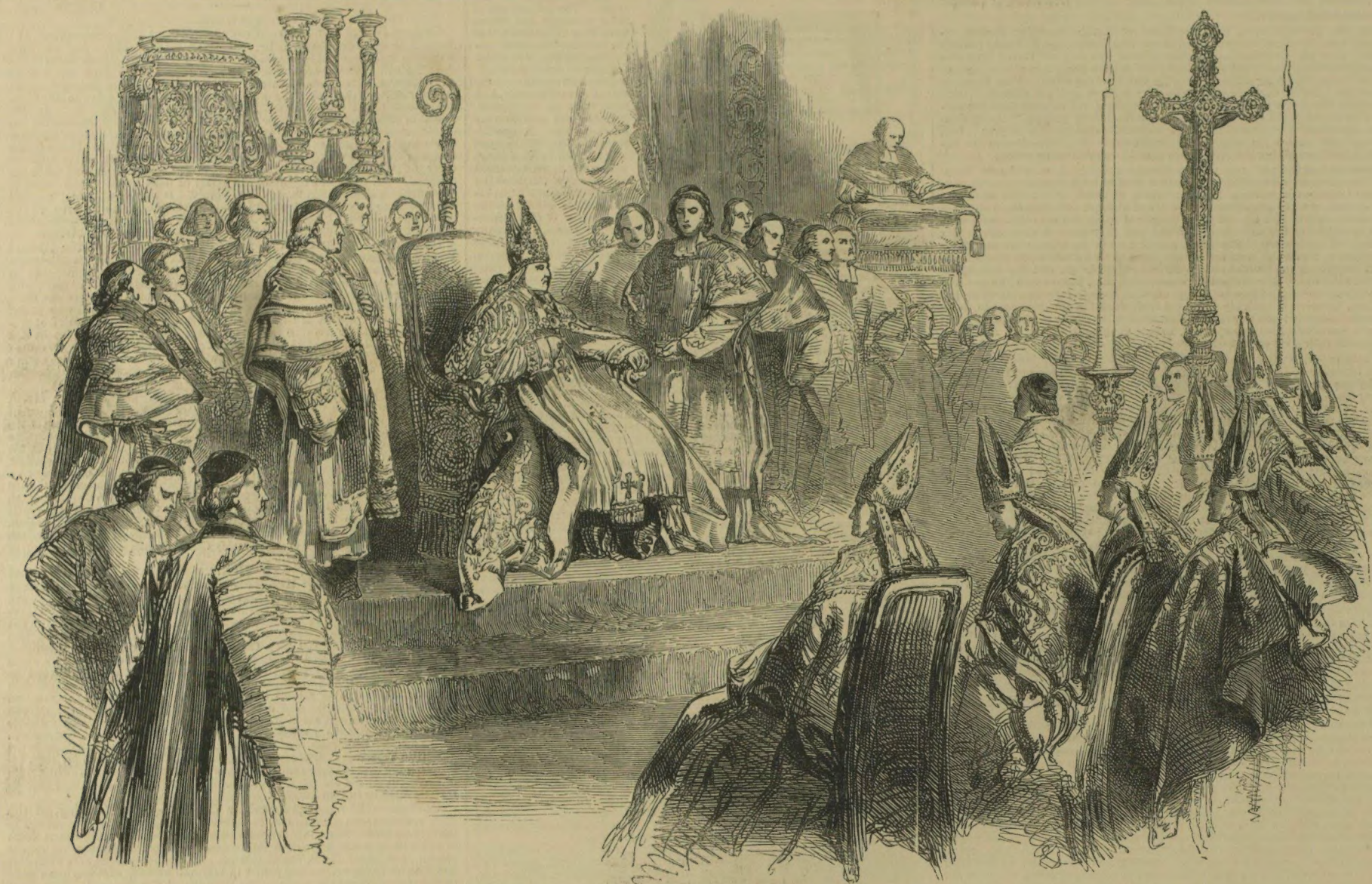
Mr. Locke, M.P., the engineer, and other officials of the ABERDEEN, have traversed the Montrose branch to Erskine-street, in the vicinity of the Montrose docks, and thence along the entire line to Dunbar, and so northwards to Stonehaven. The line is now completed within fifteen miles of Aberdeen. It is believed that the railway will be open for traffic, south of Linnet Mill (three miles north of Stonehaven, and twelve miles from Aberdeen), during the first week in October.

Twickenham is appointed as the terminus of the trains from the Waterloo Station on the RICHMOND and WINDSOR line, which do not proceed to Datchet. The new station at Richmond is worthy of its traffic. Various important reductions are to be made in the fares of the Hampton-court, Richmond, and Brentford trains.

The strike of the engine-drivers on the YORK, NEWCASTLE, and BERWICK, for an advance of wages, &c., has been amicably settled by conciliators, both from the directors and the men themselves.

The dangerous crosses on the LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE, at Charlestown, have just been reduced from a radius of 660 to one of 2000 feet.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her customary munificence has forwarded a donation of £200 to the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, to be applied towards the relief of the widows of those who have died of cholera.



THE COUNCIL OF BISHOPS, IN THE CHAPEL OF ST. SULPICE, AT PARIS.

THE SYNOD OF PARIS.

LAST week, we stated the commencement of the Synod of Paris, pursuant to the decrees of the President of the Republic, authorising, during the present year, the metropolitan councils and the diocesan synods which the Archbishop and Bishops may think proper to hold in their respective dioceses, on ecclesiastical matters.

The Synod or Council held its first sitting on Monday week, in the chapel of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice. A private conversation took place in the morning of that day to verify the claims of those desirous of attending, to regulate the order of the proceedings, and to name the theologians who were to be present. The same day, at three o'clock, the first general congregation took place, when the Archbishop of Paris delivered an address, indicating the objects of the Council. Three decrees were then read, *De apertura synodo*; *De modo vivendi in concilio*; and *De professione fidei*, which were to be promulgated at the first general sitting. That sitting was held on Tuesday, with much solemnity. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Paris, in the sanctuary which placed the fathers of the Council in full canonicals—Messrs. de Meaux, Versailles, Blois, Orleans, and the delegate of the Bishop of Chartres, whose great age prevented his attending in person. Several other Bishops were also seen in the sanctuary, some of whom, as those of Sens and Troyes, had come of their own accord, to be present at the proceedings; and others, like two Irish prelates now in Paris, had been invited to attend. The members of the Chapter of Notre Dame de Paris were seated on benches down the aisle, as were the Vicars-General, the delegates of the Provincial Chapters, and the theologians of the Council. The three decrees were then read and voted. The nomination of the officers of the Council was then proceeded to. MM. Sibour and Ravinet were appointed secretaries; MM. Bouquet and Héron, promoters; and MM. Eglé, de Conny, and Hugin, masters of the ceremonies. Amongst the theologians of the Council, are M. de Courson, superior-general of the Company of

St. Sulpice; Father de Ravignan, of the Company of Jesus; Father Rubillon, MM. Carrière and Icard, professors of the religious seminary of St. Sulpice; the Abbé Langlois, superior of the religious seminary of Foreign Missions; M. Hanicle, curé of St. Severin; the Abbé Bautain, the Abbé Serbet, &c. After the appointment of the officers, the sitting was brought to a close.

The course of proceeding of the persons connected with the Council is as follows:—They rise at five o'clock, recite the breviary, and then hear mass, which is celebrated at half-past seven o'clock; after that the private sittings of the Bishops and theologians; breakfast takes place at eleven o'clock; and during its continuance, portions of the Holy Scriptures, and of the life of St. Charles, the restorer of Councils in the sixteenth century, are read; at one o'clock, the divine office; at three, the general sitting of the Council; at six, dinner, accompanied by reading, as in the morning; and the day closes by prayers at nine.

The Council is divided into five committees: 1. that of decrees; 2. doctrine; 3. ecclesiastical studies; 4. discipline; and 5. canonical law. Precedence is given not to dignity, but to seniority of nomination. The Council holds—1. private congregations or sittings; 2. general ones; 3. solemn sessions. The private congregations are a kind of bureau, where the matters to be afterwards examined are first discussed; the general congregations are the meetings to which the private ones send in their reports; and the solemn sessions are intended to pronounce on and publish the decrees decided on in the general congregation.

Our Artist has depicted the impressively picturesque scene of the Synod. The presiding Archbishop of Paris (M. Sibour) is seated, in full pontifical robes, and wearing his mitre; behind his chair is borne the crozier; and around and in the rear is a crowd of priests. Facing the Archbishop are seated the Bishops, with the cross, a pair of tall candelabra, priests with incense, &c. In the right corner is a pulpit, in which a priest is reading the decree that regulates the opening of the Council; and around the pulpit are stationed several other priests. Behind the Archbishop is the altar.

of the trite remark that constant residents of a city seldom know the half of what it contains.

Induced to repeat my visit the next morning, I sketched the place, and herewith beg to forward the drawing for the pages of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Chinese of Calcutta are almost exclusively shoemakers; the only exception, in short, within my knowledge, being a few carpenters—all residents of one of the narrowest, but busiest mercantile streets of Calcutta, called the Cossitolah. There was, at one period, a Chinese doctor here, who might have been seen almost nightly, conspicuous in one of the side boxes of the old Chowringhee Theatre. He has passed from amongst us, leaving the humble (but, I suspect, not very poor) residents of the Cossitolah the only representatives of the Celestial Empire. I was, therefore, the more surprised both at the character and expensive structure of some of the tombs (one of which I observed of solid granite), and their number; for the ground—a portion only of which is represented in the sketch—is but one of three distinct enclosures, which, close to each other, I found similarly appropriated. The arrangement of all appears to be the same.

At the head of the ground, overshadowed by a cluster of fine almond and debar trees, is a tomb, which, from its superior structure and size, might be supposed either the resting-place of some person above the common order (perhaps the donor of the ground), or intended as a distinguishing mark to its principal end, and guide to the arrangement of the tombs, which I observed were all placed (as in English burial grounds) in the same direction. Their formation varied but little. The nearest in the foreground of the sketch, therefore, will furnish a fair idea of the whole. In substance, a thick wall; in shape, a horse-shoe, elevated at the back; it rather surrounds than covers the grave. At the head is the tablet—a slab of stone; and before it, stuck into a little loose earth, or between the crevices of the stones or flat tiles which cover the grave, the remains of some five or six small coloured wax candles, which, I believe, are burned by the Chinese both at the time of burial and of subsequent festivities on the first day of their year.

The tombs near the head of the ground are nearly all in good order, but many of those toward the opposite end are in a dilapidated condition, sunk into hollows—the abode, as I was warned, of dangerous snakes.

Near the extreme rear of the ground, to the left of the principal object, is a tomb distinguished by its greater height, surmounted by an urn, partaking altogether of a mixed style of architecture, European and Chinese, upon the tablet of which, flanked on one side by Chinese characters, is the inscription in English.

THE SEPTEMBER FETES AT BRUSSELS.—BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—The annual fêtes in celebration of the revolution of 1830 have taken place with more than ordinary display this year. This has been caused in a great measure by the desire of the Belgians to manifest their delight at having escaped the revolutionary torrent that has inundated the Continent, and partly to rival the efforts of the provincial towns, which have latterly vied with each other in doing honour to the King, Queen, and royal family during the visits they have recently paid them. The first day of the fêtes (Sunday) was ushered in by a salvo of artillery at eight o'clock, and all the public edifices, the hotels of the Ministry and the foreign Legations, were hung with flags. The Place des Martyrs was ornamented with a profusion of funeral decorations around the monument, and a guard of honour was posted on duty. At eleven o'clock several provincial harmonic societies arrived by the railway, and were conducted to the Hôtel de Ville, where they were received by the Burgomaster, and the *vin d'honneur* distributed. In the evening the city was illuminated, and presented a very gay appearance. By Monday morning the number of arrivals of strangers and foreigners was so great as nearly to double the ordinary population. The proceedings of the day were, however, sadly marred by the rain, which fell heavily during the morning. At ten o'clock a solemn service was performed in memory of the citizens who died for the national independence, which was attended by the civil and military authorities. At noon the different corps of archers and riflemen assembled, with their bands, and proceeded to try their skill in the places allotted to them. The principal point of attraction was the esplanade of the Porte de Namur, where games, exhibitions, and amusements of all descriptions were congregated in great force. At six, notwithstanding the heavy rain which was falling, the concert on the Grand Place, given by the bands of the garrison, was attended by a numerous audience. At its conclusion the choral societies competed for the prizes offered by the town; after which balls took place in different parts of the city, thus closing the proceedings for the day. The fête extended over the greater part of the week.

DUMFRIES PRISON.—INSCRIPTION PLATE.—The Dumfries Prison is at present in course of being pulled down, with a view of erecting a new one on the same site, a portion of the old building being allowed to remain for the reception of prisoners until a sufficient part of the new one is rendered fit for occupation. In the work of excavation on Saturday last, the labourers came on the foundation stone of the building, and a brass plate, about twenty inches square, containing an inscription. The plate was broken by the blow of a pick-axe, but is otherwise in good preservation; and the inscription, which is in Latin, and rather grandiloquent, is pretty legible. It bears that the stone was laid on the 3d of September, 1702, by the Most Noble Charles Earl of Dalkeith, under the authority of the Grand Master of the masonic lodge of Scotland, in compliance with a resolution of the leading men of the county and burgh of Dumfries, to have a building, in which persons undergoing punishment for offences might be so imprisoned that clemency should always preside; and, in immediate connexion with their Court-house, which was sufficiently ample and commodious for the administration of justice with dignity, and the holding of county meetings.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE "INDEX PURGATORIUS."—The Pope, by a Decretum bearing date the 30th of May, but renewed on the 6th of June, and first published in the *Giornale di Roma* of the 31st of August, "condemns and proscribes" the following works:—1. "On the Five Wounds of the Catholic Church," &c. 2. "The Constitution according to Social Justice, by Rosmini; with an Appendix on the Unity of Italy," by Antonio Rosmini Serbelli. 3. "The Modern Jesuit," by Vincenzo Gioberti. 4. "Funeral Discourse for the Slain at Vienna," by Father Ventura—four books already in everybody's hands in Italy.



BURIAL-GROUND FOR THE CHINESE, AT CALCUTTA.

CHINESE BURIAL-GROUND AT CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WALKING abroad, a few mornings back, in the less frequented parts of Italy, in the suburbs of Calcutta, my attention was attracted by observing the tops of

several white tombstones above a dilapidated wall and jungly hedge which skirted the road. On entering a gate, which was open, I was as much surprised as interested to find it was a Chinese Burial-ground; for, albeit many years a resident of Calcutta, I had never even heard of such a place; a fact illustrative

THE BIRMINGHAM EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.



GROUP OF SILVER PLATE (MESSRS. ELKINGTON).

In our Engravings this week, from the articles exhibited at the Birmingham Exposition, will be found some of the most noticeable works of Messrs. Elkington and Collis, in the silver and electro-plate departments; Messrs. Messenger, Winfield, and the Coalbrookdale Company, in brass and iron; and Copeland in the Parian statuettes. Messrs. Elkington's display of silver and electro-plate is of the most exquisite character, in point of design and in delicacy of workmanship. Indeed, their productions will stand comparison with anything ever realized in silver; and in two of the examples we have selected, great novelty of design and successful treatment are eminently conspicuous. These are an epergne and a fruit stand, of silver, in both of which the graceful twining Ipomæa, with its bell-like blossoms, is employed as the ornament. The former has also the additional novelty of the shaft and stand being of prismatic glass; and the brilliant effect produced by the combination of the glass and silver, heightened as the latter is in parts by gilding, is truly beautiful, showing a new mode in which such pieces of useful and ornamental plate may be produced. This epergne and flower-stand are worthy of notice, too, for another and more important reason, that there is no false taste in them; the shafts supporting the glass dishes at the top evidently can support them; and the slender Ipomæa twining round are elegant additions to them and no more: while in similar pieces of plate the general rule is to perch a glass dish amongst the branches of a tree, so that one may really wonder how a dish got there; or else on a shaft composed of curved lines, as though the dish were too heavy, and so twisted or bent or broke it; and then, to add to the absurdity, dogs, sheep, horses, and cupids, and other miscellaneous adornments are grouped in to produce an effect, which we may certainly designate as vulgar in the extreme, as it violates all rules of taste and propriety. We wish all designers for silver works would imitate the simple yet exquisitely beautiful effect which the faithful copying of flowers has produced in the two pieces of plate of which we have been writing. The other pieces in our group are a cup and tankard, in gilt mountings, of a new material called "fictile ivory," a very beautiful and exact imitation of ivory, having the additional recommendation of being inexpensive. The cup has round, it an elegant scroll ornament, with cherubs on its convolutions; and the tankard is a copy of an ivory one, which erstwhile belonged to Martin Luther.

A copy, in electro-deposit, of the exquisite silver cup in the British Museum, known as the "Cellini cup," is a most perfect *fac-simile* of the original; and in dead silver the effect is truly wonderful. The bronzes exhibited by Messrs. Elkington (as we briefly observed in our former notice) are of most admirable character, some of them being of important size; and they are all distinguishable for careful and spirited modelling, and perfection of workmanship.

Our copies from the plate manufactured by Collis and Co. are but few, as their display chiefly consists of copies from plate made some years since, or else well-known forms in candelabra, inkstands, salts, dishes, &c. The central figure in our illustration is a flower vase of extremely beautiful character in

workmanship, and it forms part of a splendid service of plate lately finished by Messrs. Collis for Prince Callimachi. The pierced work, in arabesque, in the body of the vase is of good design, and is a happy arrangement. The other piece in our illustration is a wine cooler, of dead blue glass; and the ornaments being gilded, the effect is very rich and sumptuous. A claret jug, with vine handle, completes our illustration.

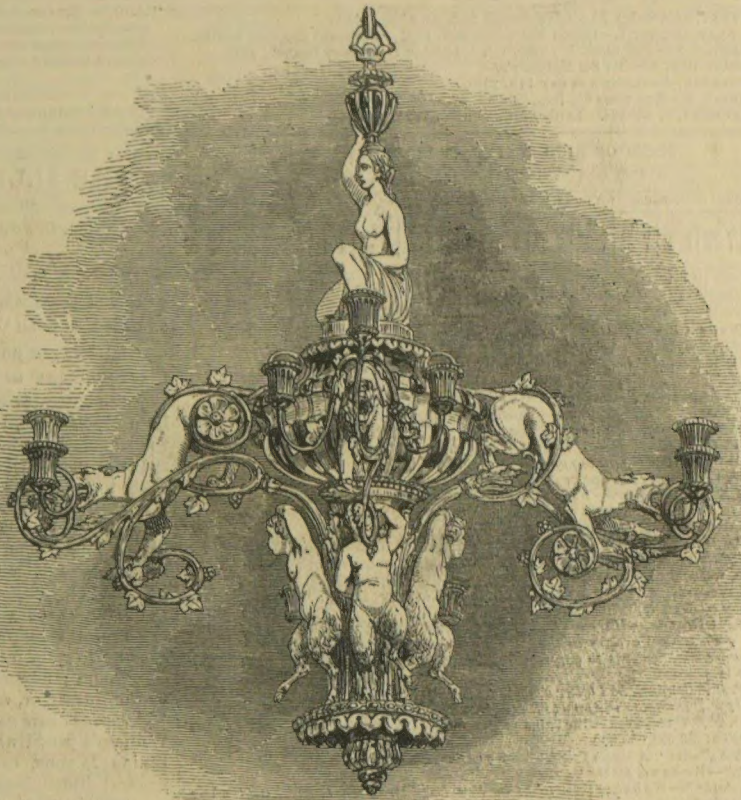
The Chandelier exhibited by Messrs. Messenger and Sons is a copy of one executed by them for her Majesty, to adorn the summer-house in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. It was designed by Mr. Grüner, and is extremely elegant in character; the vine branches to support the candles, the group of young satyrs at the base, and the crouching panthers in the vine branches, are all emblematic of the poem whence the decorations of the summer-house are drawn.



GROUP OF PLATE (MESSRS. COLLIS).

In point of execution, this chandelier is especially to be admired; the figures and animals being most artistically wrought, and reflecting the very highest credit on the Messrs. Messenger, whose workmen have so ably followed Mr. Grüner's designs. This chandelier is exhibited by special permission of her Majesty.

Our group of Mr. R. W. Winfield's manufactures shews a table of brass, and a portion of a staircase, with balustrade of brass. The table is of extremely nice design, and has a marble top. The balustrade is of truly beautiful character and delicacy of workmanship, the foliage being well designed and wrought. The display of Mr. Winfield's manufactures is very large, comprising chande-



CHANDELIER FOR SUMMER-HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM PALACE (MESSRS. MESSENGER AND SONS).

liers, cornices, bedsteads, &c., all of them distinguished by novelty of design and effect, and some of them extremely elegant.

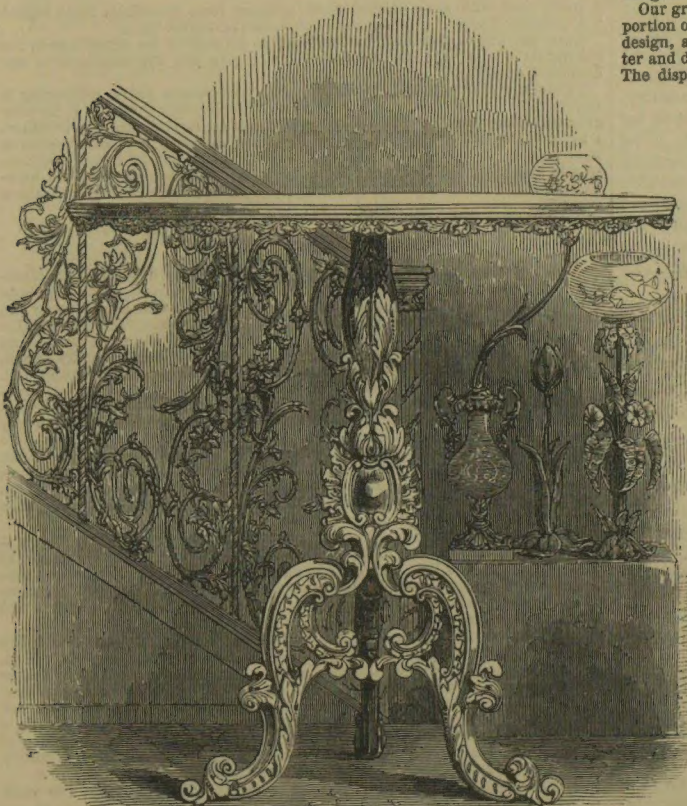
Amongst the things exhibited by Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, but not manufactured by them, are several beautiful specimens of the iron-work of the Coalbrookdale Company, and from them we have chosen for illustration two elegant flower-stands—one a pedestal stand, the other for a side-board. Most of the other Coalbrookdale works are of subjects well known. In the same illustration we have given the rest for the fire-irons, and part of fender, to one of the most superb grates ever shown. The grate is Sylvester's new patent, and is manufactured by Stewart, Smith, and Co., of Sheffield, and is of bright steel, enriched with ornate ornaments of the finest character, whilst the hearth is composed of encaustic tiles, and the fender is of elaborate pierced work. The portion shown in our illustration will give some idea of the elegant form of the rest and its adjuncts, but the brilliancy and richness pervading them cannot be given without the aid of colour, and then but comparatively. It is a truly regal grate. Whilst on the subject of stoves we must not omit noticing some of very beautiful workmanship, manufactured by Poole and Co., of Sheffield, one being designed by Owen Jones, in the picturesque style of the Alhambra. A novel form of grate, called the "solar grate," is also remarkable, the opening for the fire being circular, the cheeks concave and circular also, as is likewise the ash pan. The effect of this is very good. A massive chimney-piece, of Berlin iron, made by Marsh, of Dudley, is noticeable from its novelty, and we were assured the iron would keep its polish with very little trouble. This new application of iron is worthy of remark, as a wide field is open to designers in producing some effective and good combinations with the stoves to which they may be applied.

Another recent feature, also, is the application of iron to the manufacture of looking-glass and picture frames. The display of stoves, fenders, and fire-irons was highly creditable generally to the different exhibitors, though some of the designs exhibited a singular infelicity in ornamentation, animals, plants, and figures being represented on the fenders, where, from the use to which fenders are applied, they ought never to be introduced.

Our last illustration is one of the largest pieces of Parian ware exhibited by Mr. Copeland; it is a flower-stand, supported by the Graces, and is a very beautiful work. The collection of statuettes in Parian, exhibited by the worthy alderman, is very extensive; they are all distinguished for their high character.

In table and ornamental china there were no striking novelties displayed, many of the portions of dessert services having scenes painted on them—a fashion which should be exploded. As regards table china, we prefer Messrs. Minton's display, as being less ambitious, and therefore more pleasing. In jugs, vases, &c., the two firms of Copeland and Minton are close rivals, and both are alike distinguishable for high finish, taste, and workmanship. Some imitation Sevres, by the latter firm, are magnificent. The china slabs for fire-places exhibit many beautiful patterns. At Minton's, also, we noticed some garden seats of Gothic character, manufactured from Fugate designs, and, therefore, we need scarcely observe, in strict accordance with the style adopted.

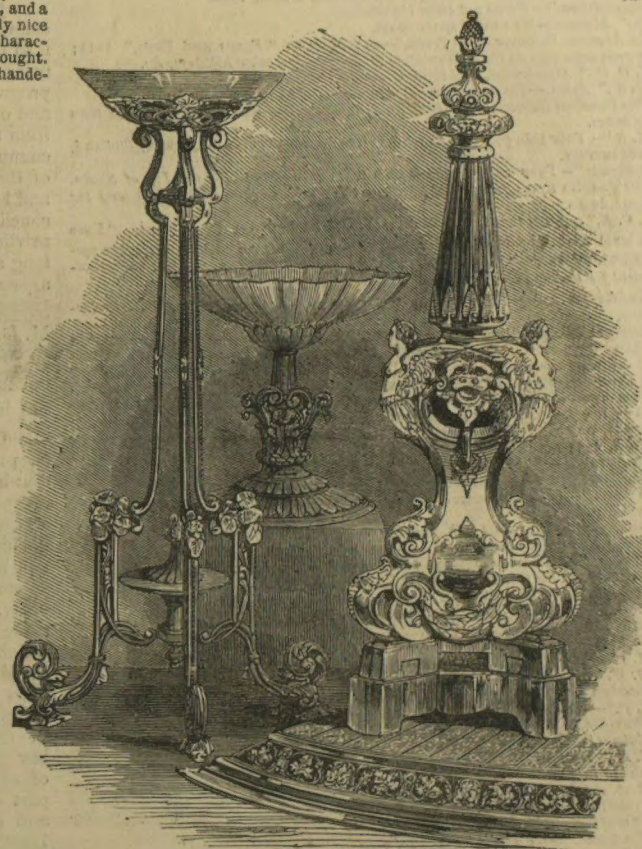
Our limits will not permit us to specify every object worthy of note in this highly interesting Exposition; suffice it, that it is most creditable to the manufacturers. In the pecuniary point of view the Exposition has been eminently successful, the receipts at the doors up to the present time being £1037. We cannot conclude our notice without paying a tribute to Mr. Belshaw, whose labours in superintending the multifarious, and oftentimes conflicting, duties attendant on the Exposition are most praiseworthy.



BRASS TABLE, &c. (MR. R. W. WINFIELD.)



FLOWER-STAND (MR. W. T. COPELAND).



COALBROOKDALE IRON-WORK, &c. (EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. MAPPLEBECK AND LOWE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 30.—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, October 1.—Queen Mary crowned, 1552. Pheasant shooting begins.
 TUESDAY, 2.—Full moon 5h. 33m. P.M. London University opened, 1828.
 WEDNESDAY, 3.—Old St. Matthew's.
 THURSDAY, 4.—Length of day 11h. 21m.
 FRIDAY, 5.—Sun rises 6h. 9m., sets 5h. 29m.
 SATURDAY, 6.—Faith. Louis Philippe born, 1773.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 40	1 0	1 20	1 38	1 55	2 13	2 35
2 50	3 10	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 25	4 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Reader."—Apply to the manager of the theatre.
 "Paddy."—Galop.
 "Mab."—Rose and Co., Newcastle-street, Strand; or Copeland, New Bond-street.
 "G. M."—Blandford-square.—No.
 "An Old Subscriber."—The profit will be £500.
 "C. S."—St. Paul's Churchyard.—Prestige, in French, is enchantment or fascination. We use it for influence or prepossession.
 "W. C. H."—Atherstone.—The height of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross, is 404 feet.
 "L. M. Y."—Apply to some professor of music in London.
 "T. P. T."—Manchester.—We cannot hear of the publication.
 "Poodle Dog."—The lady in question is engaged at the Princess' Theatre, to be opened for the season on Monday next.
 "A Constant Reader."—Aldgate, is thanked; though we cannot engrave the oddity.
 "J. C."—Stowe.—See the cheap works on Mathematics, recently published by Chambers, Edinburgh.
 "A Correspondent."—For the history of the Vi-Kings, see Laing's "Chronicle of the Kings of Norway."
 "R. S."—Gibraltar.—Murray's "Encyclopædia of Geography," with Supplement, and the geographical articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," are, altogether, the most valuable contributions to geographical science made in this century. Your letter cost 1s. postage.
 "G. P. R."—Colford, had better consult a solicitor.
 "L. J. W."—Hampton.—Apply to Harris, bookseller, Bow-street, Covent-garden.
 "T. D. P."—Cambridge.—The value of property in Great Britain and Ireland is stated at £3,628,000,000.
 "J. C. N." and "A Welch Tourist."—We cannot inform you.
 "Jack."—We do not see the "question."
 "Anastasia."—We believe there to be in New Bond-street an establishment where "charity" work can be disposed of.
 "T. W."—Newmarket.—Apply respecting Phillips's Fire Annihilator at 105, Leadenhall-street.
 "An Ulster Man."—Out of fashion.
 "A Man in the Far West."—It is not our practice.
 "Major."—Azminder.—We believe so, but a stockbroker is the best authority.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Patching.—Apply, with your coins, to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.
 "Architecte de Paris."—The outline of the coast of Great Britain is 1460 miles; but as the coast, especially on the western side, is a succession of projecting promontories, and deeply penetrating bays, the coast-line probably exceeds three times that amount.
 "Mary Ann."—Orders sent to Mr. Egan, Killarney, for the bog oak ornaments will be duly attended to.
 "G. R. S."—We do not understand the question.
 "N. J."—Bedford.—A narrative of the Thom Riot is published at Canterbury.
 "X. Y. Z."—The price of Pritchard's work on Animalcules is 5s.; it may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
 "S. M."—Kidderminster.—Received.
 "J. H. G."—Manchester, is thanked; but we have not room for the Epigram.
 "G. F. L."—Signora Montenegro made her debut at Drury-lane Theatre, and subsequently sang at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1846.
 "Scrutator."—Madame Perviani ranks as the greatest vocal executant of her time.
 "H. W. M."—Particulars of the Setouns may be found fully detailed in Wood's edition of Douglas's "Scottish Peerage."
 "Numitor."—The seal sent is the arms of the family in question. The blazon we gave referred to another family of the same name.
 "X. Z. Z."—Chatham.—The arms of Swinford are, "Paly of six arg. and sa." Another coat belonging to the name is "Arg. on a chev. sa. three boars' heads couped or." Crest, a weaver's shuttle threaded ypr.
 "S. G."—By cutting a newspaper, you render it chargeable, if sent by post.
 "S. P."—From the sewerage rate.
 "A Constant Reader."—Banbury.—We do not remember the passage.
 "A Welshman."—Apply to the secretary of the college.
 "F. W. E."—We do not intend to illustrate Captain Rtemaurice's rotary steam-engine, as it so closely resembles that patented by Mr. Galloway, and engraved in No. 290 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
 "Exercise."—There is a public gymnasium near the foot of Primrose-hill, Regent's-park; and one for the use of the school at University College, Gower-street.
 "A Constant Reader."—Upper Norwood.—Impure water may be rendered sweet by putting into it a little fresh charcoal in powder; or its "turning" may be prevented by well charring the inside of the cask before it is filled.
 "G. S."—Glasgow.—A sheet of paper may be split by passing it between two rollers or cylinders of glass or amber, resin, or metallic amalgam, and strongly exciting them so as to produce the attraction of cohesion. We are not aware if this be Mr. Baldwin's method. (See Athenæum, No. 1098.)
 "W. Anderson."—See Dr. Buist's "Annals of India for the year 1848."
 "Fine Arts."—See the "Witke Gallery," now in course of publication.
 "J. B. D."—Windsor.—In 1828, June 24 fell upon Tuesday.
 "Z. F. G."—Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.
 "C. E. B."—Beheading was introduced into England from Normandy, by William the Conqueror, 1074, when Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, &c., was first so executed. (Salmon's Chron.) Mahogany was first used in England for furniture about a century and a quarter since.
 "J. H. G."—Manchester.—Probably, next week.
 "W. E. D."—By a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court.
 "Limerick."—We must decline further reply.
 "A. M."—Brewer-street.—Bunbury's "Account of the Cape," published last year. Chambers's cheap treatises.
 "Anti-Cholera."—See Sir Thomas Browne's "Hydriotaphia, or Urn-burial," reprinted in Wilkin's edition of Browne's works, 3 vols., 1835.
 "Dyspeptico."—We do not know the address.
 "B."—Athlone.—We cannot spare room.
 "An Anxious Enquirer after Truth."—See Neale on "Feasts and Fasts," 1845; a good authority on the laws relating to Sunday and other holidays, &c.
 "Z. O. D."—Trowbridge, had better consult a solicitor.
 "H. S."—Aston.—The artist has not been employed by us.
 "Two Constant Subscribers."—Loughborough.—Her Majesty's Theatre has five tiers of boxes.
 "R. B."—Your thin gold coin about the size of a sovereign is the ducat of Holland, still current.
 "Antiquas."—Your copper coin is an 8-maravedis-piece of Charles IV. of Spain. The Spanish Kings being of the family of the Bourbons since Philip V., carry the fleur-de-lis.
 "J. C. E."—suggests that Theodolite is derived from Θεοδοῦλος ὁδον λήρον, "I see a level road;" which is the use, we well know, of the instrument. Another correspondent suggests ὁδὸν ὁδον λήρον, "I make a level road;" i. e. an instrument for levelling roads.
 "Ταξιδέρματος."—See a work on "Taxidermy," to be had at 1, Paternoster-row.
 "Guinepe."—A worthless coin weight of Louis XIV. Coin-dealers usually make a charge when coins are worth the information given; but when they are worthless it is given gratuitously.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—We have not the Liverpool dimensions. The Birmingham organ is 45 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 17 feet deep; and within the case there are four separate organs—the grand organ, the choir organ, the swell organ, and combination organ: the first has 1620 pipes; the second, 756; the third, 498; the combination, 468; and the pedal, 720—in all, 4062 pipes, with 78 draw-stops.
 "Constance Caudle."—It is not optional; the father's crest must be used.
 "William."—The appearance of the coronet as portion of the crest does not indicate nobility.
 "Beta."—The use of plate with any crest engraved thereon would render the possessor liable to the tax on armorial bearings.
 "Arturus."—Charleotte belongs to Henry Spencer Lucy, Esq., the lineal descendant, in the female line, of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Shakespeare's notoriety.
 "A Subscriber."—Mifford.—We regret that we have not room for the report.
 "E. B."—Clerkenwell.—A brass coin weight of John V. of Portugal, date 1747, by Kirk. Of no value.
 "A. F. Z."—The fee does not exceed a few shillings.
 "R. L. W."—The Duke of Cambridge is the youngest son of King George III.
 "R. W."—will find a list of the Trustees of the British Museum in the Post-Office London Directory for the present year.
 "J. P."—We do not know the address.
 "Port-fire."—Woolwich.—Captain Marryat wrote "The Pirate and Three Cutters."
 "J. H."—Liverpool.—The play of "Strathmore" is published at 2s. 6d., and may be had of any bookseller.
 "B. A. R."—A letter to the Patriot newspaper may elicit the required information respecting the late Mr. Hone. A Thomas Carlyle is the author of "Hero Worship."
 "Constance."—We do not find the name in the "London Directory."
 "H."—Ireland.—The third cellar has been searched, and the clairvoyance proved incorrect.
 "Agri."—Mr. Grossmith, surgical machinist, 175, Fleet-street.
 "The Oldest Inhabitant."—Bath and Rutley, seedsmen, 412, Strand.
 "F. R. K."—The commissioner.
 "Delta."—We do not remember to have received the questions.

"H. H." Coventry, will find a list of the East India Directors in this year's almanacks. The changes will be found in our Journal for April 14 last, p. 235.
 "A. B."—The sax-horn is manufactured by M. Saxe, of Paris. The Distins designated the trombones, trumpets, and cornet à piston under this general term. The instruments are brass, and have keys, and are now generally used in the French military bands.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
 The Agriculture of Suffolk.—Andrew the Savoyard.—Sketches of Northumbrian Castles.—The Desert Isle.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

SCARCELY a mail arrives in this country that does not bring accounts of dissatisfaction or turbulence from our colonies, properly so called, or from the dependencies which we have acquired by conquest, treaty, or purchase from other nations. Now it is Canada that complains, or Jamaica that despairs; and now it is the Cape that remonstrates with the luckless Colonial Secretary. Sir William Molesworth, in his admirable speech upon colonial affairs, in the last session of Parliament, sketched with a masterly hand the multifarious duties supposed to be performable by the Secretary of State for that important department, and depicted him as "giving a few hours to one dependency, and then a few hours to another; traversing and re-traversing, in his imagination, the terraqueous globe; flying from the Arctic to the Antarctic Pole; hurrying from the snows of North America to the burning regions of the Tropics; now in Ceylon, a financial and religious reformer, promoting the interests of the coffee-planter, and casting discredit on the tooth and religion of Buddha; now in Van Diemen's Land, striving to reform the fiends whom he has transported to that Pandemonium; now in Canada, discussing the Indemnity Bill and the war of races; or, in the fair isles of the Ionian Sea, enjoying a life of luxurious ease and perfect tranquillity." The last stroke of Sir William's pencil was the most unfortunate in the picture; for the Ionian Islands, even at that period, offered no exception to the general dissatisfaction of all our colonies and dependencies within a nearer distance of us than Australia and New Zealand.

The discontent in Cephalonia—the largest of the seven Ionian Islands, which were placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1815, by the stipulations of the treaty of Paris—dates from the very day of our taking possession. The independence of Greece, with which the Ionian Islanders not unnaturally desire to be incorporated, increased this feeling of hostility to British rule; but no overt act displayed the temper of the inhabitants until September, 1848, when the anniversary of the Greek Revolution was the signal for a partial outbreak. "The badge of Greek freedom," says a letter, in a daily contemporary, from a gentleman who for many years held a civil appointment in the island, "was publicly worn by almost the whole population; the day was made a festival; the Resident, or Civil Governor, was passed in the streets without the slightest mark of respect; and, at a great banquet, which was given in honour of the Greek struggle for independence, the health of King Otho was proposed and received with shouts of enthusiasm, while that of her Majesty the Queen of England was omitted, for the first time on such an occasion." Disturbances afterwards ensued—the Greek flag was hoisted in various parts of the island—several persons were killed—and it was not until reinforcements arrived from Corfu that the riots were suppressed and tranquillity restored.

The accounts recently received show that the feelings engendered at that time have not subsided. We learn that, between the 28th and 31st of August, various outrages of the most serious kind were committed. Mr. Ward, the Lord High Commissioner, appears to have acted with courage, promptitude, and discretion, under the circumstances. The latest accounts extend to the 9th instant, at which time the insurgents, under the command of Theodore Vlachos, and a priest named Nodaro, had been attacked and dispersed by the British troops. Nine prisoners were taken, and afterwards executed.

It is easy to suppress such an insurrection as this; and the guilt of men like Vlachos and Nodaro, who, with such puny means at command, brave the power of a state like Great Britain, and cause the useless shedding of the blood of their countrymen, cannot possibly be exaggerated. But, having restored tranquillity in these islands, the more difficult task will remain of governing them in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the inhabitants. Though a natural, it is but a sentimental wish on their parts to be incorporated with Greece, whose language they speak, and whose history and traditions belong to the islands as well as to the continental portion of that illustrious land. The Ionians could gain nothing by the transfer of their allegiance to a state in such a deplorable condition as Greece; and, even if they could, any attempt to throw off the yoke of Great Britain would amount to insanity. But the very powerlessness of this small dependency is a reason why this country should be even more than usually anxious to stand towards it in the light of a real benefactor; of a redresser of acknowledged grievances; and of a friend of its commercial, social, and political progress. We are confident that such is the feeling of the country and of the Government; and that to oppress the Ionians is as far from the wish as it is from the interest of Great Britain. The country will be glad to hear of Mr. Ward as the successful queller of this revolt. It will be still more glad to hear of him as an able and kindly administrator, employed in the removal of abuses, in the conciliation of enemies, and in granting to the Ionians any just privileges, the withholding of which, contrary to promises made long ago, may have stimulated the feelings of nationality, and exasperated them into the present outbreak.

M. DUPIN, the President of the French National Assembly, has lately been lecturing an Assembly of 2000 French peasantry, on the folly and wickedness of Communism. The subdivision of the soil in France is so minute, that, of these 2000 peasants, the large majority must have been in the condition of proprietors; yet it does not seem, from the published report of M. Dupin's speech, that he did them the good service of pointing out to them that the compulsory subdivision of estates which made them proprietors, was, in itself, a species of Communism which was gradually reducing all the cultivators of the soil into a Communism of misery and bankruptcy. It is not enough for men in the high position, personal and political, of M. Dupin, to preach respect for law and order. They should do something more. They should inculcate those sound political, philosophical, and economical principles, which, in their timely application, save nations from the social disorganization which the hopeless misery of millions of the people is sure to produce. Men in that position should go more deeply into the causes which lead to the disturbance of public order. The repeal of the mischievous law passed in the first revolution, which forces the subdivision of estates, and the establishment of a right to relief on the part of the destitute, would lay French Communism prostrate, and render it quite unnecessary for M. Thiers to write, or M. Dupin to speak against it. As long as millions of petty landed proprietors, in a state of bankruptcy, exist in France, that country cannot hope for real repose. The social question, there as elsewhere, lies at the root of politics. A solvent proprietary and a well-cultivated soil are essential to national freedom, and to the social progress of all classes of the community.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

Persons desirous of passing the voluntary theological examination have been requested to send in their names to the examiners, the Rev. Dr. Ollivant and the Rev. Professor Blunt, on or before the 10th of October, and to attend at the Senate House on Tuesday morning, the 16th of October, at nine o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS.

BISHOPRIC.—Dr. Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, to the Bishopric of Norwich.

DEANERY.—The Rev. James Aspinall, of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, to the Deanery of Carlisle.

CANONRY.—The Hon. and Rev. John Grey, to be an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral at Durham.

PREBENDS.—The Rev. James Ford, of Heavitree, to a Prebendal Stall in Exeter Cathedral. The Rev. J. L. Popham, Rector of Chilton and Rural Dean, to the Prebendal Stall of Yetminster, in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Her Majesty has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Jennings to be incumbent of St. James's Chapel, St. Marylebone, in place of the late Rev. Dr. White.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The winter session of this college will commence on Tuesday, October 2nd when the Rev. Horace Gray, M.A., Vicar of Pilton, Prebendary of Bath and Wells, Professor of Theology, and Resident Warden of the Arts Department, will deliver his inaugural address.

The Episcopal Chapel in Gray's-inn-lane, of which the Rev. Thomas Mortimer has for some years been the minister, is about to be resigned by him to the Rev. Edward Garbett, now lecturer of St. George's Church, Southwark. This is the chapel which it was apprehended would be taken by the friends of Mr. Baptist Noel. Mr. Garbett commences his incumbency early in October.

GRAY'S INN.—The vacancy which has been occasioned in the office of preacher to this society by the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, will, we understand, be filled up by the benchers in the course of next Michaelmas term. Among the numerous candidates is the Rev. James Bumpsted, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and formerly chaplain to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and at present curate of St. Mark's, North Audley-street.

The see of Madras, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Spencer, is understood to be given to Archdeacon Dealtry, the successor of Mr. Baptist Noel at St. John's Chapel. The Archdeacon having spent many years in India, and being still in the vigour of life, the appointment is a judicious one in every point of view. It is anticipated that the Rev. Thomas Nolan, one of the most eminent of the Liverpool clergy, will succeed the Archdeacon in St. John's Chapel.

CATHEDRAL AT DUNKELD.—On Saturday, Sept. 15, the Bishop of Brechin, as representative of the aged Bishop of Dunkeld, laid the first stone of the intended cathedral of that diocese, the original cathedral at Dunkeld being in possession of the Presbyterian establishment.

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF.—We regret to learn from Hardwicke-house, the episcopal residence, near Chestow, that the Right Rev. the Bishop of Landaff is very seriously indisposed.

DIocese OF OXFORD.—By order of the Bishop of Oxford, Wednesday last was observed as a day of prayer and humiliation throughout all the churches in his diocese. The service appointed for Ash Wednesday was used on the occasion.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the treasurer of the Colonial Bishopric Fund with a donation of £500.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—An anonymous donor, under the signature of "Z," has presented to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts the munificent donation of £2000 in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, "to be applied towards the funds of the Colonial Bishops' Endowment Fund."

IRELAND.

FATHER MATHEW AND HIS CALUMNIATORS.—Attempts have been perseveringly made in portions of the press, both of this country and America, to represent the "Apostle of Temperance" as having pandered lately, in the United States, to the pro-slavery prejudices of parties there—thus abandoning his former avowed hostility to the institution of slavery; while, at the same time, the reverend gentleman has been made to express a desire to throw up his pension from the English Government, in order to be the more free to accept the pecuniary assistance of an anti-British faction in the States. The whole turns out to be a fabrication. The answer to an address, in which Father Mathew was reported to have used harsh expressions towards England, proves to have been not authentic. The very opposite language was used by the good friar. The *Cork Constitution* (a Tory journal) has the following paragraph, which will satisfactorily correct the mistakes made by some persons in this matter:—"As we copied and commented on a contemptuous and (had it been used) an ungrateful and indefensible expression attributed to 'Father Mathew,' in reference to the pension which he receives from Government, it is fair to state that his friends deny that the expression ever escaped him; and that, in answer to an address from the committee of St. Mary's Abstinence Society in Boston, enclosing him 150 dollars, he speaks of that pension as 'the pension generously granted by the British Government,' and 'the pension kindly granted by the British Government.'"

The Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, Governor of Malta, is now at his seat, in the county of Kildare.

THE DOLLY'S BRAE AFFAIR.—Mr. Beers, the magistrate, has addressed a rancorous and inflammatory letter to the Protestants of Ireland, in which he descants in fanatical style on Dolly's Brae, and takes occasion to rant about "Popish ruffians," "priests and rebels," "Popish senators," "hiring officials," &c. The *Freeman's Journal* insinuates that this letter was written "under advice," in order that Mr. Beers may become the scapegoat for Government to punish, passing by Lord Roden. Nothing has yet been done about the matter, beyond the investigation. The popular prints continue to attack the Government on the subject.

Mr. Redington, the Under-Secretary, has reduced his rents four shillings per acre.

Cholera is still seizing many victims in the better classes. There has been, however, some decline in its virulence; but it is so formidable that the Roman Catholics have received permission publicly to eat meat on Fridays for the next two months.

INDIAN CORN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I HAVE read with some astonishment a letter from Bearstead, Kent, signed "A Constant Reader," relative to the cultivation of Indian Corn.

Some years ago I published in the *Times* an account of my experience in the cultivation of that valuable cereal, and I now give you the substance of my communication.

I planted Cobbett's Indian Corn for fourteen successive years, cultivating it rigorously after Mr. Cobbett's instructions. Three years I planted it in poor ground, eleven years in rich ground, but I never applied any manure to either. I never changed the ground in either case, nor the seed, and never failed to have a good crop, perfectly ripened, which I applied to different purposes, constantly making bread of it, amongst other uses. My enemies were the wireworm for the seed under ground, and the birds for the ripening corn above ground.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
 September 24th, 1849. WILLIAM NAPIER, Major-General.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—This gentleman returned from Ireland on Monday, having occupied upwards of a month in a tour of observation and inspection throughout the south and west of that country. In the course of his tour Mr. Bright has visited the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and some others. As might have been expected, the union workhouses have been carefully visited, and the condition of the peasantry and of the land has been extensively observed. With regard to the existing relations between landlord and tenant, we have reason to believe that Mr. Bright has seen enough to convince him of the absolute necessity of a law to give security to the tenant for the improvements he may create; and it is not improbable that, should the Government refuse to legislate on this all-important subject, Mr. Bright will be prepared to bring the matter before Parliament at the opening of next session, backed by influential opinions from all parts of Ireland. We should be glad to hear that English members in large numbers had been visiting a country whose condition so much demands their attention.—*Manchester Examiner*.

MR. WYLD, M.P. for Bodmin, who is at the head of the agitation for a legislative superintendence of coal-mines, addressed a large open-air meeting of pitmen on the Black Fell, Gateshead, on Saturday last. Resolutions were adopted in favour of a measure to enforce sufficient ventilation, and also of a combination to resist reductions of wages, and ensure employment to all miners who are willing to work.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.—At the present moment France is about to contract a loan of 200 millions of francs. Austria has opened a direct subscription for a loan of 60 millions of florins, or about 120 millions of francs. Should the appeal be responded to, the amount may be raised to 75 millions of florins. Piedmont is said to be anxious to effect a loan of 30 millions of francs, over and above the 75 millions which she is obliged to procure to pay the war indemnity. Tuscany, also, is endeavouring to borrow 24 millions, and Naples from 25 to 30. All this gives a sum of nearly 500 millions, which Europe is trying to borrow ere the end of the year.

RYVAL CARRYING COMPANIES.—The competition between the railway companies and those who carry by water is now most excessive; the extremely low rates which, in order to secure the traffic to themselves, the railway companies charge for the carriage of goods having compelled the canal companies to a proportionate reduction, until the price now charged for carriage, in many instances, barely covers the cost of transit. The noble proprietor of the Bridgewater Trust is making the most vigorous efforts to secure the traffic by canal, while the Merchants' Carrying Company have also very considerably reduced their charges for the carriage of goods; and by this means alone they have been enabled to compete with the excessively low fares of the London and North-Western Company.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Monday evening a public meeting took place at the George-street National School-room, Lambeth-walk, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, which was given by Sir F. Knowles, as a deputation from the central association, and of forming a district association in connexion with the parent society. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—"That this meeting, highly approving of the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, do form themselves into a district society, to be called 'The Lambeth Branch Reform Association'; and a committee was appointed to carry it into effect."

On the same (Monday) evening, a numerously attended meeting of the Walworth branch of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at the Bee-hive Tavern, Carter-street, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the council, as explained in their report to the first aggregate meeting, recently held in Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Eisdell was called to the chair; and Mr. Almé, who was present as a deputation from the Central Association, at the request of the meeting, entered into a lengthened explanatory statement, in which he showed the necessity for promoting the registration of members throughout the metropolitan districts. The movement, he observed, had, in point of fact, assumed a national character, as would be shown by the proceedings about to be commenced in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other great towns. The most encouraging assurances of co-operation had been received from all grades of Reformers in every part of the country; and it only required a little more "pressure from without" to render the movement, already so imposing, entirely and permanently successful. Mr. Almé, in the course of his address, adverted to the gratifying progress made in the midland and in some of the home counties by the Freehold Land Societies, whose principles he explained and vindicated; and he announced that they were rapidly developing their usefulness in more distant places. A discussion then took place, in which several speakers dwelt upon the local and national burdens which the middle and working-classes are compelled to bear, in consequence of past extravagance and misgovernment. They uniformly insisted upon an extension of the franchise, the protection of the ballot, and the limitation of Parliaments to a duration of three years. All these views were assented to by the meeting; and it was eventually resolved that another and more general meeting should be convened for a future day, for the promotion of these essential purposes. The proceedings then terminated.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hoxton, held on Tuesday evening, at the Bridge House Tavern, Whitmore-road, it was resolved—"That this meeting, fully approving the principles and objects of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and appreciating the energy with which the council of that body has hitherto most successfully conducted its proceedings, resolve to promote those objects by forming a district society, to be called 'The Hoxton Old Town Branch Reform Association.' A committee was also appointed to carry out the objects of the association."

SHERIFFS' FUND SOCIETY.—On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the governors of this society was held at the London Coffee-house, Mr. Sheriff Finnis in the chair. The usual formal proceedings having been gone through, the report was read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the secretary. Those cases of distress which induced the sheriffs of 1801 to found this charity, had prevailed to an unusual degree during the past year, at every session of the Central Criminal Court, and, of course, the operations of the society had been more extended. The different cases of distress were relieved according to circumstances. Some discharged convicts were furnished with tools to enable them to return to their work. Others were furnished with the means of reaching their friends in distant parts of the kingdom, if their conduct justified a reasonable hope that they would reform. Young women, led into trifling acts of dishonesty by a love of finery, were either sent to their friends or placed in situations as servants. Some were sent at the expense of the charity to the Philanthropic Society; and, finally, discharged prisoners, who hoped to redeem their characters in another country, were helped to emigrate to Australia. In the selection of deserving cases amongst the young women, the committee were much indebted to the exertions of the ladies' committee. The funds of the society during the past year had not received any great increase. The Committee had received £200 under the will of the late Mr. Andrew McLean, in addition to the £100 received formerly. The sum of £500 had been set aside for the erection of an "Elizabeth Fry refuge," for deserving cases amongst discharged prisoners. The permanent funds of the society were £8100 in the Three per Cents, £1000 in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, £1000 in the Reduced Consolidated Annuities, and £100 per annum under the will of the late Mrs. Stafford. The committee noticed, with expressions of regret, the death of Mr. Cooper, the late honorary secretary. On the motion of Alderman Sidney, M.P., seconded by Deputy Bedford, the report was received and adopted; and, after appointing Mr. Alderman Hooper treasurer, and Mr. Alderman Sidney trustee, the meeting thanked the chairman and separated.

GOLDSMITHS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, a special general meeting of the members of this institution took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose, amongst other business, of electing six additional annuitants. J. W. Thomas, Esq., the president, occupied the chair. The report showed that the institution was established in 1833, for the purpose of relieving the distress of poor, aged, or infirm persons of good character, whether tradesmen, workmen, clerks, shopmen, or other persons connected with any branches of the goldsmiths' and jewellery business; and also to relieve their widows. The amount of pension allowed to males is £15 per annum, and to females £10, whether subscribers or non-subscribers; but, as an encouragement to become subscribers, half of the gross amount contributed will be annually added to the annuities of subscribers. The receipts of the past year, including a previous balance of £251 8s., amounted to £960 1s. 6d.; and after the purchase of stock and defraying the necessary expense, there remained in the treasurer's hands £244 6s. 10d., in addition to the funded capital of £3900. The produce of the last festival was about £250, and the president, J. W. Thomas, Esq., had recently given a donation of £100. From a list of ten candidates, four male and two female annuitants were elected in addition to the thirty-seven now on the funds. The chairman, in a feeling address, congratulated the successful, and expressed sympathy for the unsuccessful, concluding by presenting the latter with a donation of 10s. each.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of subscribers to this charity was held on Monday, at the London Tavern, to receive the report and accounts of the past year, and to arrange for the transfer of the funded property of the society into the hands of new trustees; Mr. Deputy Oubard in the chair. The secretary (Mr. George Mence) read the report, from which it appeared that during the year two elections had taken place, by which eight new pensioners had been added to the list. There are at present fifty-eight aged persons receiving relief from the charity. Three pensioners died in December, last year, since which no death has taken place. The secretary called attention to the gratifying fact, that, although the ages of the recipients of this charity ranged from 77 to 99 years, not one of them had been swept away by the recent mortality. The men receive 27s. and the women 18s. per month; and the directors do not feel justified in recommending any increase of the monthly stipend. The festival in April last had been most productive, the net proceeds being £500, with £60 new annual subscriptions. A legacy of £200 had been received, and the late secretary had repaid the whole of the balance due by him. During the year, £800 had been paid to pensioners; and stock to the amount of £435 18s. 7d. had been added to the society's funded property, which now amounted to £7306 3s. The total working expenses were £299 6s. 8d., leaving a balance in the Bank of England of £454 8s. 1d. The report having been received and adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with. His Grace the Duke of Bedford was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. L. J. Hansard, treasurer; with a board of twenty-four directors; and Mr. G. Mence was confirmed in his office of secretary. Auditors were then appointed, thanks were returned to the late auditors, and the following gentlemen were appointed trustees of the life fund—G. Hayward, W. Kemble, Jos. North, and B. B. Cabell, M.P., Esqs.

LOYD'S.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, the honorary silver medal of the establishment was voted to Robert B. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, United States, a passenger on board the *Europa* steamer, to mark the sense entertained of his gallant and disinterested conduct in leaping overboard (at great personal risk) and assisting in saving a part of the passengers of the *Charles Bartlet*, when that vessel was unhappily run down by the *Europa* steamer on the 27th June last.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.—A special general court of this charitable association was held on Wednesday, at the house of the Lord Bishop of London, St. James's-square. It was numerously attended by clergymen from almost every portion of the United Kingdom. At three o'clock the chair was taken by the Bishop of London, who is the president of the association. The Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A., the secretary, read the report, which detailed the great success which followed their charitable exertions. This truly benevolent institution has for its object the clothing, maintenance, and education of poor orphan children belonging to clergymen of the Established Church of England, until such age as they are fit to be apprenticed to some honourable profession. The relief which it has afforded to the otherwise destitute of one of the most deserving classes of the community has been considerable.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE SAINT PANCRAS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Tuesday, at a very numerous meeting of the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Poor of St. Pancras, held at the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair, Mr. Liddle, one of the medical inspectors of the Board of Health, attended for the purpose of ascertaining how far the orders of the Board of Health, with regard to the prevention of cholera, had been carried out, and again enforced upon the attention of the Board the necessity of medical inspection and house visitation. The chairman said great difficulties attended house visitation. That parish would not bow to any other in the metropolis in having made proper and efficient provision to meet and check the cholera. They had twelve medical men constantly employed; and, in order to test the principle of house visitation, they had appointed one medical gentleman for that purpose. If, however, the proposal of the Board of Health were carried out as a general principle, it would require one hundred medical men, at least, to carry out house visitation throughout the entire of such a parish as St. Pancras. Mr. Hickman said it appeared to him that the Board of Health not only required of boards of guardians that they should provide medical attendance and physic for the poor, but that they should also provide the poor with intelligence. They had no desire to act in opposition to the Board of Health, but this was not the way to treat a public board. Mr. Liddle expressed his ignorance of any intention on the part of the

Board of Health to take legal proceedings. Mr. Hickman recommended that the recommendations of the Board of Health be taken into consideration, which was carried; and, after the retirement of the Inspector, the Board ultimately agreed to the appointment of an additional Inspector of nuisances, but made no further provision for house visitation, as ordered by the Board of Health.

MEETING OF MASTER BAKERS IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of master and journeyman bakers was held at the Argyle Tavern, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, to establish a district House of Call and Benefit Society, for the mutual co-operation and support of the master and journeyman bakers in the district of King's-cross, Somers-town, Tottenham-court-road, and Camden-town, with a coffee, reading-room, and library for the use of the members; to establish a Trade Protection Society for the master bakers of the district, and also to establish a District Branch Association, in connexion with the Operative Bakers' Society, to obtain a diminution of the hours of labour, and the abolition of night-work in the baking trade; Mr. H. M. Nevill, of Sidmouth-street, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to the effect, that a legislative enactment was necessary to remove the evils consequent on the undue amount of labour exacted from the men; and that the meeting pledge itself to support the Operative Bakers' Society in that object; also, that for the better organisation and improvement of the members of the trade in that district, an institution be established for their accommodation, convenience, &c., and that a committee of masters and men be appointed to carry the object into effect.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of assistants of all trades of the City and Holborn divisions was held on Tuesday night, at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Snow-hill, for the purpose of promoting the early closing movement. Mr. Lilwall, the secretary of the association, having explained that the chief object sought was to put an end to evening shopping, in order to give time to those who were employed in shops for that mental recreation which was absolutely necessary for the furtherance of their spiritual and moral welfare, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting should give its best support, personal and pecuniary, to the Early Closing Association, believing it to be both its interest and duty to do so. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, district committees were appointed to carry out the objects proposed.

DISTRESS OCCASIONED BY CHOLERA.—The Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, and for Improving the Condition of the Poor by means of Parochial and District Visiting, under the superintendence and direction of the Bishop and Clergy, have issued an urgent appeal to the public for renewed and increased contributions to its funds, now so reduced as to be inadequate to meet the ordinary demands upon them. The committee entertain a confident hope that many pious and charitable laymen will be ready to answer the call which is made upon them by the urgency of the present crisis; and to assist the clergy by their personal co-operation, as well as by pecuniary contributions, in the charitable work of visiting and relieving distress.

LAYING OF THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW CITY PRISON.—On Wednesday, the first stone of the great City Prison at Holloway was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by a large number of the civic functionaries, and the governors and principal officers of the great criminal prisons of the metropolis. The following is the inscription engraved upon the plate deposited in the stone:—"The first stone of this building, erected by and at the expense of the city of London, intended for the reception of convicted prisoners, was laid on the 26th day of September, 1849, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, M.P., Lord Mayor; assisted by David Williams Wire, Esq., chairman of the committee of the Court of Common Council, and Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman, chairman of the committee of the Court of Aldermen, appointed to superintend the work, and the members of the Court of Aldermen and of the Court of Common Council upon the Prisons Committee. May God preserve the city of London, and make this place 'a terror to evil-doers.' The stone, which weighed four tons and a half, having been slowly lowered, his Lordship using the trowel in a singularly skilful manner, it was accurately fitted to its destined position by the architect. Mr. Wire then struck the stone with his mallet, and Mr. Alderman Challis ascertained with his level that the operation was perfect. The Lord Mayor then delivered an appropriate address; the ceremony being closed by a prayer from his chaplain, Mr. Catley."

LANDSDOWNE HOUSE.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has, in a considerable degree, thrown his splendid town mansion and grounds, in Berkeley-square, open to the view of the public, by the erection of an iron gate in Berkeley-street, directly opposite Hay-hill.

A NEW CHARITY COMMISSION.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester; Henry George Francis Earl of Ducie; Harry Vane, Esq. (commonly called Lord Harry Vane); John Lord Wharmcliffe; Frederick Peel, Esq.; Thomas Henry Sotheron, Esq.; John Eljiah Blunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; James Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; and Henry Kingscote, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated and reported upon by the Charity Commissioners, but not referred to the Attorney-General.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The election of Lord Mayor for the City of London takes place on Saturday (this day), being Michaelmas-day. The number of Aldermen who have not passed the chair is ten, all of whom will be put to the choice of the livery. Thomas Farncomb, Esq., of Giffin's-wharf, Tooley-street, elected Alderman of the ward Bassishaw in 1841, being the next in rotation, if returned to the Court of Aldermen, will be declared Lord Mayor. The choice rests between him and Aldermen Musgrave and Hunter.

THE NEW SHERIFFS' CARRIAGES.—Messrs. Laurie and Marnier have again been honoured with the order for the civic carriages for the ensuing year, which they have completed in their usual good taste. The prevailing colours are rich dark blue, gold, and vermilion, with the City arms and supporters, private arms, and those of the company elaborately emblazoned on the panels. The interior is lined with white satin, and the hammer-cloth is of rich gold colour, edged with blue fringe and gold tassels. The harness is made entirely of patent leather, with the arms and crests richly chased, and has a very handsome appearance, the pad cloths being of rich gold colour, to match the hammer-cloth, and edged with gold lace.

THE LONDON CORPORATION ACT.—By the new act relating to the City of London, which became operative on the 1st ult., it is enacted that on the 1st day of November in every year, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of each ward shall make, or cause to be made, out an alphabetical list of all persons who shall be entitled to vote as freemen occupiers under the act, such list to be duly signed by the Alderman of the ward, and the ward clerk shall keep a true copy of such list, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at all reasonable times between the 1st and 15th of November in every year, and shall at all times deliver a written or printed copy of such list to any person requiring the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy, and the said list shall be the list of freemen occupiers entitled to vote after the passing of this act at any election for Alderman, Common Councilman, or ward officer for any ward. In future elections for Aldermen or Common Councilmen the poll is to be kept open only "one day."

THE LATE KING OF SARDINIA.—A solemn High Mass, for the repose of the soul of King Charles Albert, took place on Wednesday, at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The service commenced at eleven o'clock. The Pontifical High Mass "De Requiem" was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, V.A.L.D. More than one hundred Catholic clergymen, habited in surplice, stole, and cassock, assisted in chanting the solemn office. After the High Mass, the Funeral Oration was delivered by the Bishop; after which followed the Absolution according to the Roman ritual. The whole terminated at one o'clock. Prince Maurice de Monteleone, half-brother to his Majesty, King Charles Albert; Baron de Isola, Chargé d'Affaires of Sardinia, &c., were present, as also all the members of the diplomatic corps now in town, who attended in their uniforms, the members of the orders of knighthood wearing their respective insignia. Several gentlemen from the Foreign Office attended in private, and stood round the catafalque. The chapel was hung with black draperies. The bier was of black velvet and silver lace, with the crown, the orb, and other emblems of Royalty placed on the top. It was elevated in front of the altar, and had displayed at each corner the Royal and national standards of Sardinia. The bier and the insignia of sovereignty were covered with crape, spotted with silver stars, and the colours were also looped up with crape. Beneath the coffin were large escutcheons of the Sardinian cross, surmounted by a crown, and escutcheons were displayed in front of the gallery, bearing the insignia of the Sardinian orders of knighthood. Above the whole was a canopy of black drapery, suspended from a very large crown, which was surmounted by a cross. The crown and Royal arms of Sardinia were emblazoned upon a hatchment executed with great taste and elegance. The following was the inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the pious, noble, and valiant Charles Albert, King, soldier, and citizen, favoured by God, and beloved by the people; in prosperity moderate, in adversity firm; who deposited this life at Oporto, on the 18th of June, 1849. Pray for his peace and repose." After the ceremony, the members of the diplomatic corps who were present were severally introduced to the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AT GREENWICH.—Wednesday last was observed as a day of special supplication and intercession. In compliance with the suggestion of the bishop of the diocese, Sunday last had been observed for the purpose, but a general desire having been expressed to signify deep humiliation under the hand of God, by an interruption of worldly business as well as by special prayer, the clergy of the parish took on themselves to order the same for Wednesday. Divine services were accordingly performed in the morning (accompanied by the Holy Communion) and in the evening at all the churches connected with the Establishment, as well as in the dissenting places of worship, the ministers of which, without exception, adopted the same proceeding. The shops, with a very few exceptions, were closed, and but for the fact of the neighbouring towns of Deptford and Woolwich pursuing their business in the usual manner, Greenwich had all the appearance of Sunday. On Friday a similar act of devotion was observed in Deptford.

Wednesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, also in Whitechapel, Mile end, and its vicinity. Every shop and place of business was closed, public and eating-houses excepted. Divine service was performed in the different churches and chapels both morning and evening, and the attendance was numerous. The shops and warehouses in Aldgate, Houndsditch, &c., occupied by the Jews, were likewise closed, it being their day of "atonement," or "white fast."

GAS EXPLOSION AT GREENWICH.—On Monday night, about ten o'clock, an explosion of gas took place at the residence of Wm. Matthews, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. John Penn and Co., engineers, situated at No. 18, Valentine-place, Blackheath-road. Mr. Matthews was sitting busily engaged with tools and instruments used in engineering, when a strong smell of gas annoyed him. He rose from his seat, and with a lighted paper got on the chair to discover whence the escape of gas had taken place, and then in an instant a loud

explosion ensued, driving out the two window-sashes into the street, and demolishing upwards of fifty large squares of glass. A large leaden jar was blown from the table into the road, and much of the broken glass driven nearly to the opposite house. Mr. Matthews was much burnt about his face and hands, and one female servant suffered by being scorched on the neck.

A human skeleton was discovered on Wednesday in an empty rum hogshead, which had been lying undisturbed in one of the warehouses of the London Dock, for many years.

THE LOCAL PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS. The Registrar-General appends the following valuable observations to his report this week:—

The facts which have been published in detail will, it is believed, be found useful contributions to the natural history of the epidemic. They will show the regular course of the disease through a vast city population, the influence of sex, age, profession, and locality, and a great variety of circumstances on its mortality. It may be useful to point out now the remarkable effects of locality on the fatality of the epidemic, although the proportions may yet be altered by subsequent deaths.

London is divided into 36 districts for registration purposes, and the districts are sub-divided into 135 sub-districts. The population was enumerated in 1841, and the nearest approximation that can be easily given to the actual population is obtained by assuming that the population increased in 1841-9 at the same rate as from 1831 to 1841. Dividing the deaths from cholera in the thirteen weeks ending September 15, 1849, by the population thus estimated, the following results are arrived at, and cannot be far from the truth:—

More than 5 in 1000 of the inhabitants of London died of cholera; the more accurate proportion was 53 in 10,000 inhabitants. From all causes the mortality was 116, a rate which is equivalent to an annual rate of 4.64 per cent.

35 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the north side of the Thames died of cholera. 104 in 10,000 of the inhabitants on the south side of the Thames died of cholera.

The mortality was, therefore, three times as great on the south as it was on the north side of the river.

Taking 10,000 inhabitants as the basis of comparison in each district, the mortality ranged from 8 in Hampstead to 225 in Rotherhithe.

The large north districts extend from the Edgware-road to the river Lea: the mortality was, for Marylebone, 15; St. Pancras, 17; Islington, 20; Hackney, 15. The mortality of Marylebone and St. Pancras is slightly raised by the Middlesex and University College Hospitals. Some cholera patients were sent out of Islington to the Free Hospital in St. Pancras, where their deaths were registered.

The middle districts, extending in a curve from Kensington to Bethnal-green, present generally a much higher rate of mortality; yet there are remarkable exceptions. The mortality in Kensington district, including Paddington and Fulham, was 19; St. James, Westminster, only 12; St. Giles, 48; Holborn, 23; Clerkenwell, 15 (5 less than Islington); St. Luke, 30; Shoreditch, 65; Bethnal-green, 75. St. James, Westminster, is a wealthy parish; the houses were rated at £69 on an average in 1841. The Rookery and other bad streets contributed, among other things, to raise the mortality of St. Giles district to 48. Clerkenwell, extending across the higher part of the New-road to Pentonville, has lost only 15 in 10,000; St. Luke, double that proportion. The rated value of the houses, and probably the income of the inhabitants, diminish rapidly in passing from the west to the east parts of London. The average rating of the houses in 1841 was, for St. James, Westminster, £69; St. Giles, £48; Holborn, £30; St. Luke, £28; Shoreditch, £13; Bethnal-green, £8. The two last districts are poor, and badly drained. Some of the deaths registered in Shoreditch, in a certain sense, belong and have been counted to the district of St. Luke, whose work-house is in Shoreditch.

The river-side districts of the north present a higher rate of mortality from cholera than the corresponding districts of the middle and outside range. Chelsea lost 42 in 10,000 inhabitants; Kensington, we have seen, 19; St. George, Hanover-square, extending from Oxford-street to the river, lost only 14 in 10,000; and 71 out of the 106 deaths were in the Belgrave sub-district. The mortality (57) was high with less than half the population in the low Westminster district; St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the Strand districts rising fast from the banks of the river lost 27 and 31 in 10,000; the city of London, within the walls, 33; the London city, east district, 38; the west district, traversed by the Fleet Ditch, 70 or 128, accordingly as we include or exclude the deaths in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At the close of the epidemic these deaths may be distributed over the districts from which the patients were brought; in the meantime the mortality of the City from cholera must lie between 43 and 57. Whitechapel lost 50; St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplar, 35, 40, 67—the mortality here being inversely as the density of the population.

Opposite the City and Whitechapel lie, on the other side the Thames, St. Saviour, St. Olave, and St. George, Southwark, where the mortality was 141, 151, 142; further east the mortality rises to 163 in Bermondsey, and in Rotherhithe, intersected by stagnant water, reaches the maximum, 225 in 10,000, or 24 per cent. It will be observed that on the north bank, opposite Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, the deaths from cholera were only 35 and 40 in 10,000; yet the ordinary rate of mortality in St. George-in-the-East is 285, and of Rotherhithe 277 per cent. The mortality of Greenwich, including Deptford and Woolwich, was 61 in 10,000; Camberwell and Newington, 88 and 125—less than the mortality of districts on the south river-side, but much higher than even Shoreditch and Bethnal-green. The Lambeth district extends from the Thames to Norwood; over this great area and population the average mortality was 97 in 10,000. The mortality from cholera of the river-side parts of Lambeth is as high as the mortality of St. Saviour, St. Olave, &c. The parts on the south side of the river where the cholera has prevailed with so much violence are below the Trinity high-water mark. At Norwood there were only two deaths by cholera; at Dulwich, in Camberwell district, none; at Eltham, 3; Sydenham, 5, in Lewisham district; so that the mortality from cholera on the high ground, and in the outer districts of Surrey on the south side of the Thames, was as low as in Hampstead, Kentish Town, Stoke Newington, and Stamford Hill.

The physical causes of cholera, or rather of the mortality of cholera, may now be investigated in the soil, atmosphere, and people of the several districts of London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered during the week ending the 22d of September were—Males, 741; females, 699—total, 1440. The number of deaths were—Males, 919; females, 1063—total, 1981. The weekly average of deaths in 1844-5-6-7-8 was 1008. The mortality from cholera has rapidly declined. The deaths from all causes registered in London in the three weeks ending September 22 were 3160, 2942, and 1981. The decrease has been exclusively in the cholera deaths, which were 2026, 1692, and 839 in the three weeks. The deaths from cholera, which in the first week of September were 300 and 400 a day, fell on the 19th to 110, and have since not exceeded 123. The number of deaths in each week respectively, since that ending on the 26th of May, have been 5, 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, 152, 339, 673, 783, 926, 823, 1229, 1272, 1663, 2026, and 1682, and for the week ending the 22d of September 839.

POLICE.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning were again brought up on Southwark court on Thursday. As upon preceding occasions, the interior of the building was thronged in every corner by well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, who were specially admitted by cards.

At two o'clock the prisoners entered the court. Barnes, the police-constable, said, that Mr. Linthorne, the broker, was unable to attend, owing to indisposition, and produced a certificate from Mr. G. Roper, surgeon, of Soho-square; and Mr. Turner, of Bermondsey-square, gave a certificate of the illness of Mrs. Bainbridge.

Mr. Francis Worrall Stevens's deposition was then read over to him by Mr. Edwin, in which he detailed his transactions with Manning relative to the sale of railway shares.

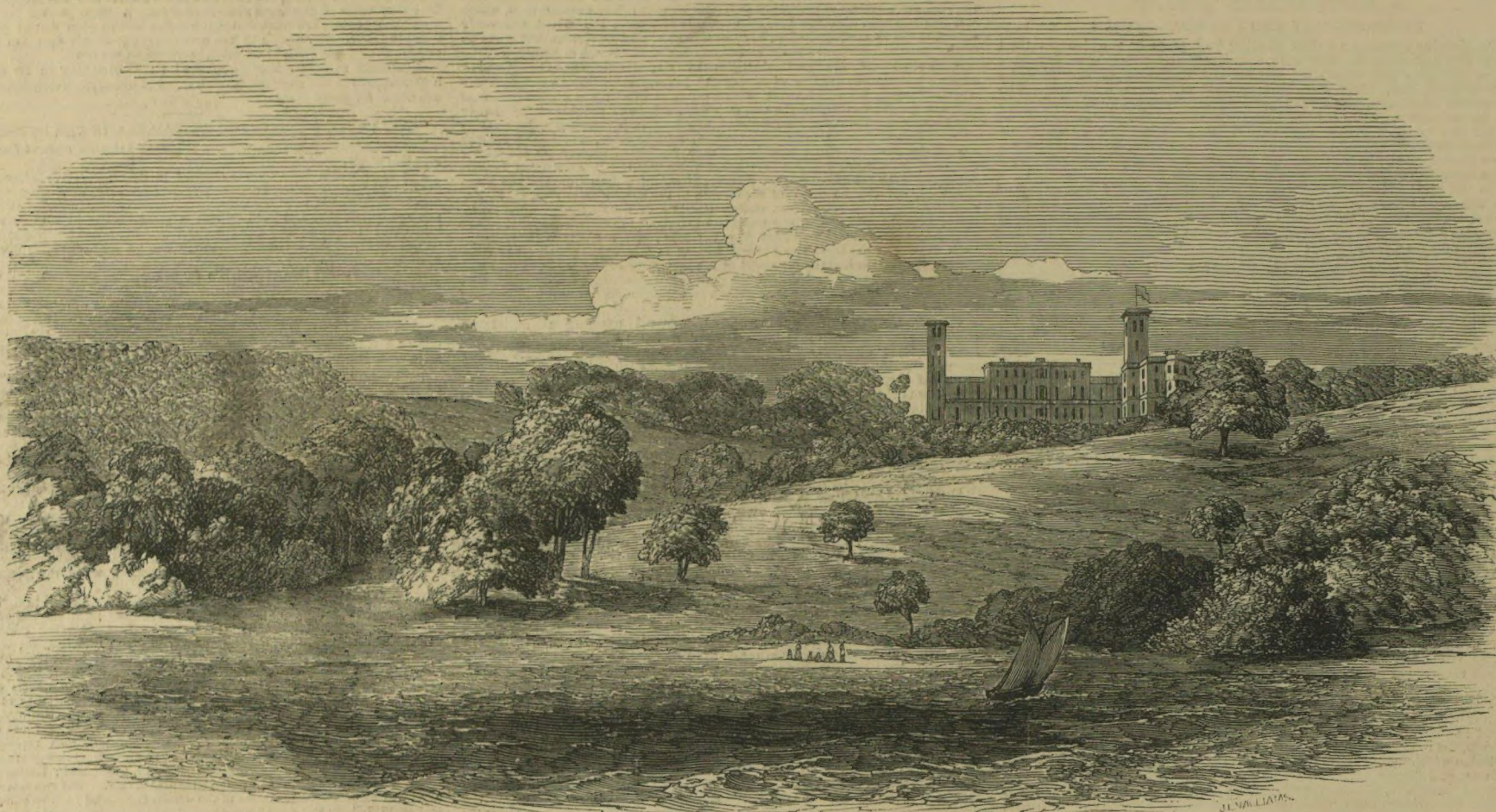
Mr. Bodkin said, if the witnesses had not been ill, he should have perfected the case that day, and asked the magistrate to commit the prisoners for trial; but, under the circumstances, he must ask for a further remand; but, as he did not think that he should have any further information upon the subject, should his witnesses not be well, he would then suggest that the magistrate should further remand them in the gaol, as no good could result from these frequent exhibitions of the prisoners.

Mr. Sucker remanded the prisoners till next Friday, at two o'clock, when it was his intention to commit the prisoners for trial; but, if it should be necessary to remand them again, he would attend the prisoners in the gaol for the purpose.

TESTIMONIAL.—Mr. Edward Marshall, long known as chief examiner of army accounts, has lately retired from the War Office, after a service of fifty-one years, upon which occasion he was presented by his fellow-labourers with an elegant epergne and candelabrum, in token of their high esteem and respect for him.

DISCIPLINE OF OBEDIENCE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The following is the act of submission addressed by the celebrated Italian preacher, Father Ventura, who is at present in exile for his liberal political opinions, to the Archbishop of Paris:—"I, the undersigned, having learned to-day only, by the *Giornale Romano*, that my 'Discours pour le Mort de Vienne,' pronounced and printed at Rome at the end of November, 1848, has been placed amongst the number of prohibited works; knowing what the Church has a right to expect from an obedient child in such a case, particularly if he is an ecclesiastic; desiring myself obliged to give an example of perfect obedience to the judgments of the Apostolic See; having always declared that I desired to subject all my writings to the judgment of the Sovereign Pontiff, and being anxious to prove the truth of such declaration, without being constrained or counselled by any one, but yielding solely to the sentiments which are suited to every true Catholic, I here freely and of my own movement declare that I fully accept the said decree of condemnation against the writing mentioned above, without restriction or reservation. Furthermore, I regret and condemn all and every of the doctrines, maxims, expressions, and words that in that writing, or in any other of mine, have been found, or may be found, in contradiction to the tenets of the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church. Finally, I declare that I hope, with the aid of divine grace, to die in that holy Church in which I was born, and in which I have lived, ready for that object to endure everything, and make every sacrifice."—GIOACCHINO VENTURA, of the order of the regular Theatin clerks.—Montpellier, Sept. 8."

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.



OSBORNE FROM THE SEA.

WE this week commence the series of Illustrations of the marine residence of Osborne, which, by the gracious permission of her Majesty, have been taken expressly for our Journal by Mr. Joseph L. Williams. Our representations are Osborne, as viewed from the sea; and a view on the Terrace. Our first Illustration was sketched in a boat: it gives the general features of the building as seen from a distance; and from this point are well displayed the undulating character of the grounds attached to the house. The park extends for a considerable length by the sea-side, and, in many parts, is clothed with trees down almost to the water's edge. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to observe that the beach is strictly guarded, to prevent inquisitive strangers from invading the retirement of her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

There is a small jetty carried out for some length, for the especial use of her Majesty: so that on occasion of the frequent nautical trips made by the Royal family, there is no necessity to land at East Cowes; and thus the crowds of gazers, who are ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of Royalty, are avoided.

This representation shows a portion of the terrace, which is to the front of the building opposite the sea. The terrace runs the whole length, following in plan that of the building; and the part shown in our Engraving is the angle corresponding to the angle of that portion called the "Pavilion." The terrace is elegantly laid out as a flower-garden, the parterres being disposed in tasteful forms, and filled with choice flowers. Vases and other elegances add to the beauty of the spot; and on the balustrade, at intervals, are arranged vases.

The view from the terrace is very pleasing, the undulating and well-wooded grounds of the park being seen to great advantage. The Solent, in the middle distance, makes a beautiful object; the numerous vessels of all sizes and forms continually passing, and the steamers plying with their dusky wreaths of smoke adding life and character to the scene; whilst the coast of Hampshire, bounding the whole, thus constitutes, in clear weather, a view of great beauty and animation.

In our View the coast of Hampshire is not seen, as during the whole

time our Artist was making his sketches the weather was too hazy to admit of its being seen.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM SCOTLAND.

HER Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort left Balmoral for the south on Thursday morning.

It was originally intended that the Royal party should leave Balmoral on Wednesday, proceed direct to Perth, and pass the first night at the Royal George Hotel in that city. In consequence, however, of the unfortunate prevalence of cholera at Perth, this determination was changed, and her Majesty did not leave her Highland Home until Thursday morning.

The Royal party were to travel post to Cupar, and there to take the rail, and come on direct to Berwick-upon-Tweed. Here her Majesty was to receive an address from the corporation of that ancient borough; and, passing on to the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, proceed (under conduct of the directors of that company) to the Little Mill station, which is distant only about 1½ miles from Howick Hall, the seat of Earl Grey. At this station the Queen and the Prince were to be met by the noble Earl; and, having alighted from the saloon carriage, her Majesty and her Royal Consort were to be conducted to the ancient seat of the family, and there the Royal party were to pass the night.

On Friday morning the Queen and the Prince were to take leave of the Earl and Countess Grey, and return to the Little Mill station, and come on by railway to Newcastle. At this place, upon the High Level Bridge, her Majesty was to receive addresses from the Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead. Proceeding onwards, at Darlington her Majesty was to receive another address; and at York where the Royal party were to arrive at three o'clock, a similar welcome was to be accorded to the Sovereign.

On Friday night her Majesty was to sleep at the Midland Hotel, Derby; and it was expected that the Royal party would reach Osborne this (Saturday) evening.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

BALLATER, FRIDAY.

Her Majesty remained at the hunting-lodge, on the Birkhall property, on the occasion of her second visit, for the same period as on her first. The "Hut" was again made the Royal lodging for the night.

The day had been exceedingly warm and pleasant, and the evening was lovely. The mountains rose on every side in huge masses; the little clump of trees amid which the cottage stands presenting a speck of green that relieves the heathery waste of the surrounding scenery.

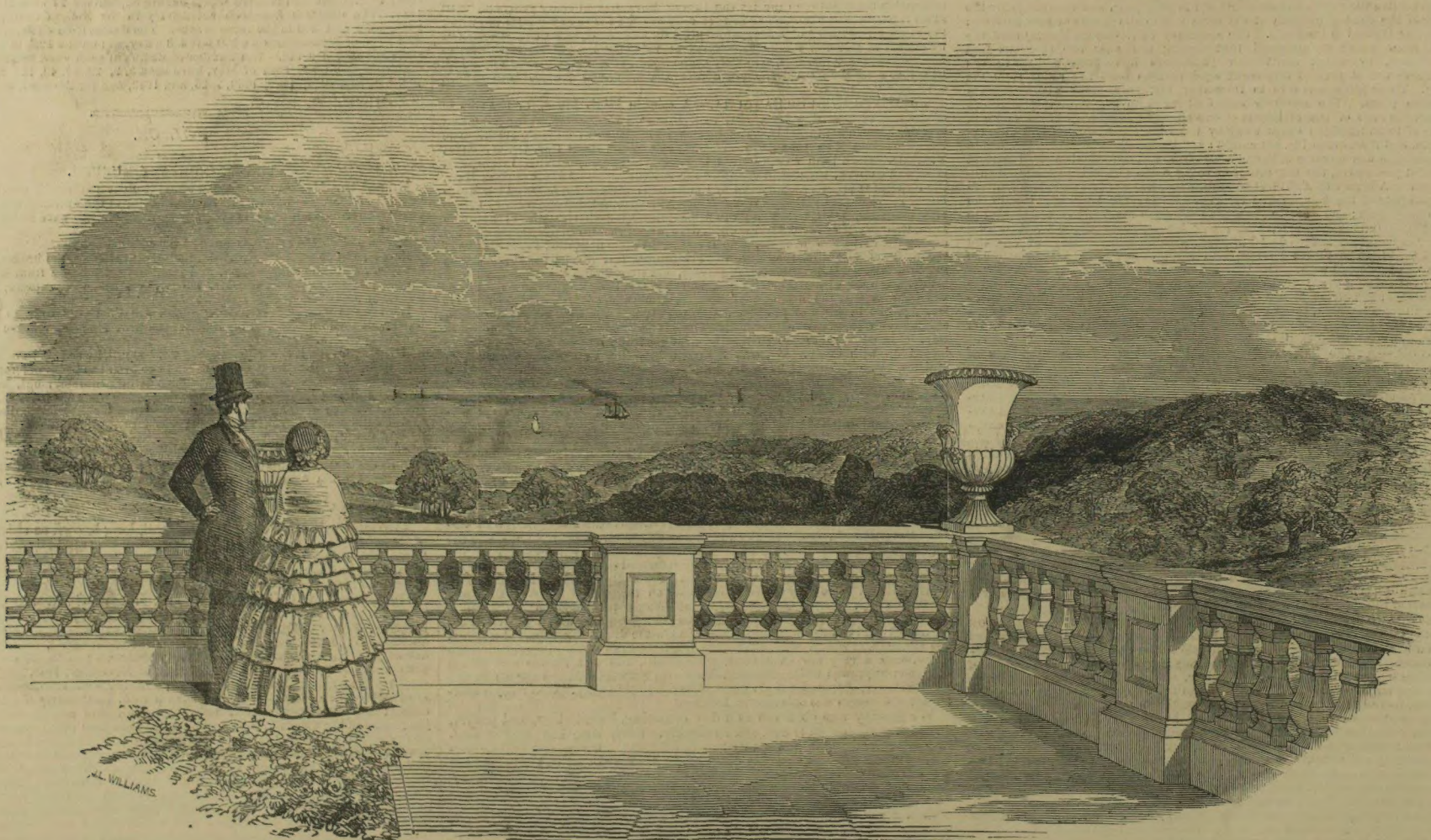
Lady Douro and Colonel Gordon were of the party. The Queen left Balmoral at an early hour on Monday, in a light phaeton, and drove down almost to Ballater, and made the passage up Glenmuick from its entrance.

Prince Albert has shown himself a thorough sportsman. No one could have a keener relish for, or reap more enjoyment from, a day on the moors. Very soon after the arrival at the Lodge, his Royal Highness was off to the hills. Both on that and the succeeding day he had excellent sport. He bagged a great many grouse, and killed a large number of hares as well. On the evening of Tuesday the party returned to the Castle.

At Bridge of Crathie, a short distance from the Castle, there is a cluster of cottages. Some of the labourers, and others connected with the grounds reside there, as well as several persons employed at the adjacent distillery. Her Majesty almost daily passed these in her walks. It appeared that she was anxious to introduce his Royal Highness to the villagers: and, accordingly, on Wednesday, they walked out together, going first to the distillery. They visited several houses there, and also examined a bothy where some of the persons employed in the distillery sleep. On returning, they took Bridge of Crathie in their way. The house of the brewer there they also visited. Her Majesty and the Prince conversed with the mistress of the house with much urbanity and frankness; but the Queen had to sustain the principal part of the conversation, his Royal Highness being unable wholly to understand the "guld wife's" meaning until it was put in other language.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince and youthful Princess Mary of Saxe-Meiningen, closed their visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager on Thursday week, after a *sejour* of a fortnight with her Majesty, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore. Their Serene Highnesses left for Germany by the way of Dover, the Earl of Denbigh (Master of the Horse to the Queen Dowager) attending on the illustrious Duke and family to the Continent.

We understand that Miss Jorry, of the Post-office, Banchory, had the honour to present a cake of her own manufacture to her Majesty the Queen, at Balmoral, on the 19th inst., which the Queen most graciously accepted.



PART OF THE TERRACE AT OSBORNE.



AUTUMN.

AN AUTUMNAL LYRIC.

How liberal and lovely
Is all the varied year;
The winter only showers,
And the summer only flowers,
To bring ripe autumn here.
When roar'd the wintry tempest,
When fell the sleet and snow,
When rush'd the mountain torrents
In vernal overflow;
When fell the sweet spring blossoms
Into the lap of June,
And leaves grew thick and juicy
In many a summer noon:

'Twas all for sake of autumn,
So bountiful and free;
'Twas all for the golden harvest,
'Twas all for thee and me.

We've lost the spring-time glories,
And poms of summer's-day,
We prized them well and truly,
But form'd no wish unduly
That all the months were May.
We knew, and we were grateful,
That after these had fled,
The wheat-stalk, fully laden,
Would bear a heavy head;

That mulberries would ripen,
And filberts cluster brown,
And winds through orchards roving
Shake pulpy apples down.
We knew that fruitful autumn
Would smile on field and tree,
And pour its annual treasure,
And all for thee and me.

And now that we have garner'd
The tribute of the year,
We'll seek our humble fellows
For whom no corn-field yellows,
And bid them to our cheer.

And grateful for the blessings
So bounteously bestow'd,
We'll share them with the needy
That meet us on our road;
With the gleaner and the beggar,
And the man of low estate,
With the widow and the orphan,
And the stranger at our gate.
So shall the autumn bless us,
And Heaven be pleased to see;
And the pray'rs of the sorrow-stricken
Ascend for thee and me.

CHARLES MACKAY.



THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN KILLARNEY.—THE VICEREGAL BARGE SHOOTING THE RAPIDS OF OLD WEIR-BRIDGE.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT KILLARNEY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In our Journal of last week we briefly announced the visit of the Lord-

Lieutenant to Killarney—that delightful district which we have of late so fully illustrated and described in our columns.

On Monday evening (the 17th), his Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon, Lord and Lady Craven, the Hon. Mr. Maude, Corry Connellan,

Esq., Captain Ponsonby, and suite, arrived at the Royal Victoria Hotel, and expressed himself highly gratified with the admirable arrangements which had been made by Mr. Finn for the Viceroyal party.

Upon the arrival of his Excellency at Mallow, he was shown over the works in

progress in that part of the line by the directors and officials; and, after partaking of luncheon, proceeded at once in carriages which had been sent down from Dublin to Killarney, where his Lordship arrived at seven o'clock, and was warmly welcomed by some hundreds of people who had assembled in the street in expectation of his arrival, and was driven to the Victoria Hotel.

On Tuesday morning the Vice-regal party left at nine o'clock, under the guidance of S. Spillan, to visit the beauties of Inisfallen, Ross Island and Castle, O'Sullivan's Cascade, Glenna Old Weir Bridge, the Eagle's Nest, up the long range to Ronayne's Island and Baranunchee Cascade, where his Excellency's carriage awaited him. His Lordship returned to Killarney through the beautiful domain of Mucrusa, and was most lustily cheered by the vast crowd of visitors assembled at the Mucrusa Hotel.

Wednesday was the day fixed for the stag-hunt, which, however, his Lordship requested might be deferred until Thursday, as he wished to go to Glengarriff on that day.

His Lordship started from the hotel at seven o'clock, and reached Glengarriff at twelve, where Lord Bantry met the party, and escorted them to his lodge to lunch; and afterwards accompanied them through his beautiful grounds until three o'clock, when the party started for Kenmare, on their way back to Killarney, which they reached at eight o'clock.

Thursday was the day of all days to the people of Killarney, as well as the assembled hundreds of visitors from all corners of the country. So early as four o'clock hundreds of the peasantry were climbing the steepest crags, so as to hem in the unsuspecting stag within that circle, from which it was presumed that he would not escape. But, alas! how frail is human calculation; for he did escape, notwithstanding all the precaution, so as once more to enjoy his native heather and sniff the breezes from the steep slopes of Glenna and rocky eminences of Tusk and the Eagle's Nest.

At twelve o'clock his Lordship's barge made its appearance at the place of meeting (Miss Plumber's Island), immediately under Closesheen-a-bonnie, where he was saluted by two English gentlemen and an Irish gentleman, in one of Mr. Roche's boats, which his Lordship most graciously returned, and was then recognised and most heartily cheered by the surrounding crowd.

The hounds were at once put on, and immediately on the first notes of their glorious music being heard, a fearful rush was made for Old Weir-bridge, as it was intimated that the stag was making towards Glenna. His Lordship's barge led for some way, but sailed rather cautiously towards the rapid, which, being noticed by Mr. G. Thornton, of the Grange, near Skipton, who was steering a famous Killarney boat—the *Jenny Lind*—a dash was made by him past his Lordship's barge into the rapids. The feat elicited the cheers of the surrounding hundreds, and seemed to have won the admiration of his Lordship, who followed immediately in his wake.

Our Artist has pictured this truly exciting incident in the day's sport. For fully two hours all were on the *qui vive* for the stag's appearance, and alive to the cry of the hounds in the mountains, until about two o'clock, when a fine full-grown doe made her appearance at the water's edge in Glenna Bay, close by the cottage; and almost as quickly disappeared again, after refreshing herself by a short swim, up the mountains, where she must have mixed with some others, as shortly after the pack was broken up into four or five hunts, and so scattered as to quite preclude the possibility of again bringing them together. At this time Glenna Bay was a splendid sight, with the catarrh-like effect of the oars of some hundred boats literally tearing through the water; added to which were the brilliant tints or sparkling reflections of the Mucrusa hotel's boatmen, in their glorious red caps and snowy shirts and trousers. We will not, however, attempt to describe the scene of their rounding the point out of the bay, so as to make for O'Sullivan's Cascade, where it was thought the stag would next take the water; but here, too, all were disappointed, as it was then evident, from the break-up of the hounds, that no stag would take water that day; and thus would have ended the day's sport, had not our dashing friend of the *Jenny Lind* as fearlessly thrown down his gauntlet to Mr. Roche, who was steering a beautiful race gig, and who as freely entered the lists to do battle against Yorkshire. The race was well contested on both sides, and watched with breathless anxiety by the surrounding hundreds, as well as the Lord-Lieutenant's party, close by whose barge they ran. To say that an English gentleman was coxswain against an Irish lady, will be at once to decide the race; and so it did, for as in all courtesy the lady won. Immediately afterwards his Lordship rode away to his hotel, and all others followed his example.

On Friday his Excellency left the Victoria Hotel for Dublin, highly gratified with his visit to Killarney.

His Lordship had reason to be proud of his reception amongst the mountains of Kerry. In Mallow and Buttevant, the only military stations through which his Excellency passed, the 47th Regiment supplied the requisite guards of honour.

We should add that on Wednesday a meeting was held at the Kenmare Arms, and an address of congratulation voted to his Excellency and the Countess of Glarendon, on their visit to the Lakes; Christopher Galloway, Esq., M.P., in the chair. On Thursday morning this address was presented by a deputation, at the Victoria Hotel, whom his Excellency received most graciously. The Knight of Kerry read the address, to which his Excellency read a reply; and the noble Earl having cordially shaken hands with Mr. Crosbie and the Knight of Kerry, the deputation retired.

THE VOYAGE OF THE AIR.

(Suggested by M. Arban's recent trip in a balloon from Marseilles to Turin, in eight hours, a distance of four hundred miles.)

I SAW, as I ascended, paleness change
Some faces that I love; but of their
vision
Art's silent strength soon bore me from
the range,
And made me ride the skies like a
magician.

Those mighty streets, the churches,
and the halls,
And all the glory of that seaport,
seeming
Like some nice model in the gewgaw-
stalls
Of fancy-fairs with little toy-things
teeming.

And the tall pines appear'd as heather-
blades
Upon a highland; while the rock-
built castle
(The fount of old whence bubbled fen-
dal raids)
Looked smaller than the thistle's
greyish tassel.

And soon one indistinguishable hue
Stole o'er the variegation of hill and
valley;
But yet a hum ascended, and there
few
A vague sound which would faint,
and then would rally.

And now the clouds were round me;
sound and sight
Of earth departed—and the bleak,
thin, upper coldness
Fix'd in my limbs a transitory blight,
And even crush'd my spirit's pre-
vious boldness.

Away, away still soars the car sublime,
It shakes aside the clinging mists that
blind it;
It scales into a fair and radiant clime,
And leaves what'er is dull or dark
behind it.

How strangely bright and mighty was
night's noon!
Each star shot down an arrowy dia-
mond lustre
Through all the deep—and, like the sun,
the moon
Ruled with a royal look amid a courtly
cluster.

All softly blew the south-wind from the
seas,
From the great tideless seas and "mid-
land" ocean,
Wafting my chariot with propitious
breeze,
And gentle upward undulating mo-
tion.

Small time was pass'd, ere I was far
away
From fair Marseilles, and saw up-piled
and massy,
The famous alpine summits, and the ray
Of their perennial snows, all bright
and glassy.

MILES GERALD KEON.

The deliveries of tea last week from the London warehouses were 545,638 lb., being rather larger than the preceding week. The total London deliveries this year, to the 16th inst., have been 29,319,000 lb., against 28,890,000 lb. to the same date in 1848. The imports have been 32,221,000 lb. against 26,560,000 lb. last year; and the stock on the 16th inst., was 32,527,000 lb. against 33,962,000 lb. at the same time in 1848.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS IN THE PROVINCES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.

It is somewhat strange that a town so beautifully situated as Southampton should have been so utterly abandoned by tourists as it has been this season. The cholera, it is alleged, has frightened away the fashionable visitors; but it is more probable that the supineness of the town authorities in not providing amusements of some kind is the main cause. The corporation, if it acted with spirit and tact, would purchase the pier, and relieve it from its heavy tolls, collected in such an annoying manner by the contractors, and throw it open as a promenade for residents and strangers. With such moonlights as those of last night and this evening, Southampton from the pier, with its finely wooded hills on the other side of the water, is Venice in miniature. The excursions to be made from this place are innumerable; there are the famed cathedrals of Salisbury and Winchester, of which it may be said "When these fabrics are passed away, their very shadows will be acceptable to posterity;" there is the New Forest, with the stone of William Rufus; there are the sea trips to Portsmouth, Southsea, the Isle of Wight, besides the delightful rides within five or six miles of Southampton, with the episode of a gipsy banquet at the venerable ruins of Netley Abbey. Nature has, indeed, been bountiful in bestowing picturesque attractions and beautiful views; and, since the construction of the docks, there are the departures of the colossal steamers for the East and West Indies, a never-failing source of deep interest; and yet, by the unaccountable apathy of the local authorities, the once favoured excursion to Southampton has of late years been abandoned, and it is simply used as a place of transit. This season the races have been given up, and the theatre is closed; it may be judged, therefore, that the announcement of a Morning Concert, on Monday, at the Archery Rooms, was considered as a godsend by the amateurs here. A Mr. Wellman was the spectator: he had the judgment not to demand too high prices, and the result was a completely filled room.

Madame Sontag was the magnet of attraction. She sang five times, namely Donizetti's "O luce di quest' anima;" Dessauer's bolero, "Ouvrez;" with the great Lablache, the singing-lesson duo, "Con pazienza;" Sir H. Bishop's air, "Home, sweet home;" and, finally, Rodé's "Variations." Her brilliant execution was immensely applauded, and she was encored repeatedly. F. Lablache, Belletti, and Calzolari were also of the party; and, between the vocal pieces, Thalberg astonished and delighted the auditory with pianoforte performances.

Sontag, with the *artistes* we have just enumerated, had a Morning Concert yesterday at Ryde, which was also fashionably attended.

On the 1st of October, the celebrated German *prima donna* will sing at Miss Whitnall's concert at Liverpool. To-morrow (Thursday) Madame Dulcken will give a concert at the Archery Rooms, supported by the pianist, Herr Schönhoff; the violinist M. de Koztzi; the violoncellist Herr Hausmann; and the Teutonic vocalist Mlle. Schloss. This same party has given concerts at Margate and Ramsgate. John Parry, with his mirth-provoking entertainments, has also been going the round of the watering-places. Mr. Beale's Albion party terminated at Dublin last Saturday; Sims Reeves was unable to appear during their engagement, owing to severe indisposition. Mr. Templeton has been giving concerts in the Isle of Man. Miss Catherine Hayes, who has been singing in some of the French towns, accompanied by Mr. Osborne the pianist, and Ernst the violinist, will return to England for a tour in November, with Miss Poole, Signor Burdini, Herr Danske, and Mr. Benedict. Albion sang at Leeds yesterday.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURGH.—Grisi, Mlle. Corbari, Mlle. de Meric, Mario, Gardoni, Tamburini, Coletti, and Tagliasco are on their way by the Warsaw railroads to the Russian capital, for the Italian opera season, beginning in October and ending in February. Madame Frezzolini and Signor Rossi (buffo) are also members of the troupe.

THE ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA-HOUSES IN PARIS.—Ronconi is the director, and will commence the season in November. He has engaged Mlle. Sofia Cruvelli, who was at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1848 as *prima donna*. M. Roger, after singing in German, French, and Italian, at Frankfurt and Hamburg, has returned to the Grand Opera in Paris, and reappeared as *Fernando* in Donizetti's "Favoriti," with great success. Mlle. Julienne was *Leonora*, Mlle. Castellan was to reappear in October, in Weber's "Der Freyschütz," with Berlioz's recitatives. Mlle. Viardot was to return about the same time, in *Fidès* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète." Halévy's new opera, "La Fée aux Roses," will be produced shortly at the Opera Comique. The libretto is by Scribe and St. Georges.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This establishment will open in a few days, with an operatic company. Mozart's "Don Giovanni" will be the first work; Mlle. Nau appearing as *Donna Anna*, Mrs. Weiss as *Elvira*, and Miss Pyne as *Zerlina*. Miss Pyne lately sang *Amina* at the Boulogne Theatre with distinguished success; it will be her first appearance on a London stage. Mr. Harrison is to be *Don Giovanni*.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The comedy of "She Would and She Would Not," by Colley Cibber, was revived on Saturday, for the purpose of further exhibiting Miss Fitzpatrick's claims to comic excellence, by her performance of *Hypolita*. The play, as our readers are aware, is one of Spanish intrigue, derived from Spanish sources, and composed by one who eminently understood the art of stage situation and effect. The grouping of the characters is altogether admirable, and the dialogue is sparkling and vivacious to a fault. *Hypolita* is a dashing character, assuming the male costume throughout, and indulging in all the devilry which the stage lady in disguise has the prescriptive privilege to exercise. Miss Fitzpatrick's style, though polished and piquant, is somewhat too precise and deficient in *physique*, to express fully the high animal spirits of the character. But the actress has fortunately a knowledge of her art, and supports herself by its means, until reaching the climax of the interest, and then the situation itself secures the final triumph. Mr. Younge was the *Don Manuel*, and performed it with great gusto; but the character, which is perhaps the finest example of paternal senility in our dramatic literature, requires a Dowton or Munden to give it appropriate embodiment. Mr. Marston, as *Don Philip*, was respectable; and Mr. Dickinson, as *Don Octavio*, pleasing. To Miss Julia St. George, as *Flora*, we must award the highest praise. Her acting had in it the most power.

To the comedy succeeded the "Day after the Wedding," with Miss Carlstein as *Lady Elizabeth Frelove*. She looked it beautifully, and performed it with more natural aptitude than belonged to her *Miranda*; but she has very much to learn before she can become fitted to compete with the great variety of female talent by which the modern stage is illustrated.

On Monday and Tuesday, "Measure for Measure" was repeated. On the latter evening, Miss Glyn's *Isabella* had arrived at a pitch of uncommon excellence. Her acting was like inspiration; full of emotion and impulse, but beautifully restrained by the art in which she has now become the most consummate living exemplar. Her mighty improvement in every character she undertakes is one of Miss Glyn's most remarkable points. Generally it is, as in the present instance, the fourth night of performance in which she attains the climax of impersonation. Nothing can be conceived more perfect than was her *Isabella* on Tuesday evening.

SURREY.

This theatre still continues with Sheridan Knowles's dramas, and on Monday presented "Virgilius" to a crowded audience. Mr. Creswick's embodiment of this character is thoroughly artistic and remarkably elegant. He reserved himself with great skill for the stronger passages, which told with powerful effect. Mr. Mead's *Appius Claudius* was not without merit; and the *Dentatus* of Mr. Bruce Norton was full of excellent promise. Madame Ponisi, as *Virgilia*, had a gentle pathetic character, exquisitely suited to her tender and simple style. On Wednesday the "Stranger" was performed. The hero was finely acted by Mr. Creswick; but Mrs. Henry Vining has not sufficient dignity of carriage for such parts as Mrs. Haller.

MARYLEBONE.

Mrs. Mowatt made her re-appearance on Monday, as *Beatrice*, in "Much Ado about Nothing," and performed it with her usual grace and sweetness. This lady's acting is something not to be judged of by the ordinary rules of art, or by comparison with other artists. We must take it as it proceeds from her own idiosyncrasy, which is both peculiar and pleasing. The *Benedict* of Mr. Davenport was an intelligent reading; the *Leonato* of Mr. Johnstone a vigorous piece of acting; and the *Dogberry* of Mr. Cooke a highly humorous embodiment of character.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The performances at this theatre during the week have been "Sweethearts and Wives," "A Bird of Passage," "Slasher and Crasher," and "John Jones," a plentiful and amusing bill of fare, but presenting no novelty.

The HAYMARKET opens on Monday next; but it is not until Monday week that Mr. Macready's performances commence, which, we are told, are really to be farewell ones, an express stipulation to that effect having been made with the manager.

Mr. Strutt, we understand, has come forward again to supply the signs of war to the LYCEUM—which is, accordingly, announced to re-open on Monday, under the Vestris and Mathews management. We trust that they will be better supported the coming season than, by their own showing, they were during the last. But it strikes us that they should now aim at something higher than mere vaudeville productions. The public require a change; let them try a new and original sterling comedy.

The Earl of Jersey has arrived at Marchmont House, N.B., on a visit to Sir Hugh and Lady Hume Campbell. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers were to leave Vienna this week, on a tour through Germany, en route home to Paris.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse is staying with his only daughter, Miss Charlotte Hobhouse, at Eriestoke Park, Wilts. We regret to add that the right hon. Baronet received a most severe shock by the sudden demise of his eldest daughter, Miss Julia Hobhouse. Sir John is not expected to return to town before the meeting of Parliament.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey is making a tour through the various districts of Ireland, with the view of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the agricultural classes of that part of the empire prior to the opening of Parliament.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SCOTLAND.

On Saturday last, being the eve of St. Ninian, the foundation-stone of the choir and transepts of the Cathedral Church of St. Ninian was laid in Perth, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Brechin, acting by authority from the Bishop of St. Andrews.

The Eucharist having been previously celebrated according to the Scottish use, at 10 A.M. (a large congregation of clergy and laity communicating), the procession moved at 11 o'clock to the ground, in the following order:—

The Builders, with towels and plans.
The Treasurer of the Building Committee.
The Choir, consisting of twelve boys, in surplices.
Two Deacons in surplices.
Twenty Priests in surplices and stoles.
Bishop's Chaplain, and a Deacon.
The Bishop.
The Laity.

On arriving at the ground, the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung; and the Bishop and clergy having taken their places near the foundation-stone, the service was proceeded with, the psalms and versicles being intoned. The prayers were joined in very reverentially by many individuals of the large crowd, which, to the amount of several thousands, assembled on the occasion; and much satisfaction was expressed by the strangers present at the orderly and reverential conduct of all the spectators.

Precisely at noon the stone was deposited by the Bishop; and, after the solemn benediction of the Church, the assembly dispersed.

The inscription on the stone is as follows:—

IN NOMINE DEI AMEN.
HINC PRIMVM RVIVS ECCLESIE LAPIDEM
VIGILIA BEATI NINIANI
POSUIT SACRATISSIMO
ALEXANDER EPISCOPVS BRECHINENSIS
VICE PATRICII S. ANDREÆ EPISCOPI FVNGENS,
A. S. 1849.

The architecture of the Cathedral is in the Middle Pointed or Decorated style. When finished, the building will be 180 feet long and 50 broad. At the west end there will be two towers with spires; and the general appearance will bear a striking resemblance to the beautiful Abbaye aux Hommes, at Caen, in Normandy. The plans are by Mr. Butterfield, the able architect of the Missionary College of St. Augustine, at Canterbury.

St. Ninian, whose apostolic labours are commemorated by the name of the Cathedral, was one of the first who spread the Christian faith in Scotland. He converted the greater part of the south of Scotland, and is said to have built the first stone church ever erected in this country, at Whithorn, in Galloway. His name was inserted in the Calendar of the Scottish Prayer-book of 1637, and in its reprint of 1712.

The neighbourhood of Perth will, before spring, be ornamented by another exquisite gem of architectural skill—the design of Mr. Henderson of Edinburgh—viz. the Chapel at Trinity College, Glenalmond. This building is to be 120 feet long within the walls, and 40 broad, and will resemble the Chapel of William of Wykeham, at Winchester College. It is also in the Decorated style. The stained glass in the windows will represent passages in the life of our Blessed Lord. Without doing injustice to others, it is only proper to state that this chapel could not have been erected without the munificent contribution of the Warden of Trinity College.

SOUTH-WEST MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ANNUAL PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Tuesday, the fifteenth annual ploughing match, under the auspices of this society, took place in a field belonging to Mr. Sherburn, a short distance from the Southall station, on the Great Western Railway. The trial of agricultural skill took place under the most favourable auspices. The weather was very fine, and the attendance numerous. The proceedings commenced about nine o'clock, and the ploughing was pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any that had hitherto been seen in that part of the country. The struggle between Middlesex and Surrey, which was at last determined in favour of the latter county, excited peculiar interest.

In the course of the day pecuniary gifts and testimonials were presented to farm servants (male and female), and labourers who had complied with certain conditions respecting duration of servitude and good conduct, specified. Shortly after twelve o'clock the successful candidates were assembled under a tree close to the canal; and Mr. Cox, of Hillingdon Hall, the chairman of the day, presented to each his prize and his testimonial, concluding with a suitable admonition to all to persevere in a course which had already produced such good results. The recipients appeared highly gratified, and were well clad, in good condition, and their deportment was everything that could be wished for.

After the termination of the ploughing match, the leading members of the society and their friends dined in a pavilion which had been prepared for the occasion, close to the Red Lion, Southall; Mr. Cox presiding. About 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Friday week, Mr. Prentice delivered a lecture on Financial and Parliamentary Reform, in the hall of the Lyceum, Stockport, to a numerous auditory; Charles Hudson, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Prentice, on behalf of the Manchester Association, has attended meetings at Gloucester, Stroud, Worcester, Leicester, Derby, Birmingham (twice), Wrexham, Ruthin, Denbigh, Llangollen, Edinburgh (twice), Haddington, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bolton, Littleborough, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, Royton, Rawtonstall, Cupar-in-Fife, St. Andrews's, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Warrington, and Stockport. At all these places an unanimous feeling has been manifested in favour of extensive financial reforms, and for such further reforms in the representative system as should give to the people a more complete control over the House of Commons. It is understood to be the intention of the Manchester Association that all the boroughs north and west of the Trent should be visited in succession.

BUCKS ASSOCIATION FOR THE EQUALISATION OF TAXATION AND MAINTAINING PUBLIC CREDIT.—We perceive by the *Bucks Herald* that a society under the above name has just been formed for the purpose of carrying out the principles enunciated in Mr. Disraeli's recent address. Mr. Lowndes, of The Bury, Chesham, is the chairman, and has addressed a circular "to the owners of real property and agriculturists of the county of Bucks."

GRAND CENTRAL DAHLIA SHOW OF ENGLAND.—On Wednesday, this highly interesting exhibition took place at the Town Hall, in Birmingham. The exhibition was excellent in quality, but the quantity was not so large as was expected. The following are the first-class prizes:—Mr. C. Turner, of Slough, won the 100 guineas prize—it was certainly a magnificent stand of 24 dahlias; Mr. Bragg, of Slough, won the second prize; the third prize was won by Mr. Drummond, of Bath; the fourth prize, by Mr. Sealey, of Bristol; the fifth prize, by Mr. Barnes, of Stowmarket; the sixth, by Mr. Lodge, of Manchester.

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER AT BRISTOL.—Tuesday last having been set apart, by the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as a day of fast and humiliation, and of prayer to Almighty God for the removal of the cholera, the day was observed by all classes of the citizens abstaining from business, closing their shops and warehouses, and resorting to their several places of worship, at most of which three services were held during the day and evening. The Society of Friends issued an address "giving" "concise reasons" why they did not join in the fast, which reasons concentrate themselves into this—that public fasts were not in the nature of the Gospel, but of the Jewish law. Meanwhile, there is much reason to fear that the cholera itself has again started into vigorous life, many persons having been seized with, and some died of it in several parts of the city.

THE TEN HOURS ACT AT ASHTON.—The workpeople of Messrs. Henry Lees and Brothers, Droylsden, have entreated their employers, in a very respectful memorial, to work their mill only ten hours a day, pledging themselves to devote the leisure time thus granted to useful purposes. They state that Messrs. Worthington and Benson, and the proprietors of the Edge Lane mills, are willing to concede this request, if their neighbours will do the same; and Messrs. Lees are, therefore, requested to set the first example, by trying the ten hours system for one month. At the end of that period, if the others do not follow this example, the petitioners would, they state, willingly go back to the old hours. Messrs. Lees have replied that they are willing to comply with this request, providing their neighbours would do the same; but they will not commence first. They suggest that a day should be fixed, on which all should begin to work ten hours.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES.—On Monday, Jane Mary Maher, John Maher; her husband; Roby Maher, his father; and Francis Sharp, described as their servant, were brought up at the police-office, Liverpool, by Mr. Dowling, the chief constable. On the 10th inst. Mr. Hunt, sail-maker, went to the Union Bank, and received there the sum of £228 in two £100 notes, a £10 note, and the rest in gold and silver. After calling at the Exchange News-room, and several other places, he returned to his office, and placed the money in a drawer, which he believes he left locked. In about an hour afterwards Mr. Hunt left the office for the purpose of taking some lunch, but did not lock the office, which is at the rear of his sail-room. Whilst absent, the female prisoner Maher was seen to enter the premises by a young man named Taylor, in Mr. Hunt's employ. She also enquired for Mr. Hunt, and then left. On Mr. Hunt's return, he discovered, on attempting to unlock his drawer, that it had been broken open, and the money stolen therefrom. Nothing was heard of the matter until last week, when the female prisoners called at the shop of a Mr. Faulkner, draper of Athol-street, Douglas, Isle of Man, and after purchasing drapery articles to the amount of £5, tendered a £100 note in payment. Mr. Faulkner not having sufficient change in his possession, sent the note to Mr. Holmes' bank, where it was changed, the prisoner Jane Mary Maher endorsing it at the back with the name of Ann Yates. The note was sent by Mr. Holmes to a banker's in Liverpool, when it was discovered to be one of those stolen from Mr. Hunt. Information was then given to Mr. Dowling, when he despatched Bates, one of the most active of the detective force, to Douglas, where the prisoners were apprehended, and a considerable sum in gold and silver, besides jewellery, was found upon them. The next day the other note was handed to Bates, the husband stating that he would make all right. The whole amount recovered is £158 15s. The prisoners were remanded for seven days.

DARING BURGLARY.—Early on Tuesday morning, the shop of Mr. Gwynne, pawnbroker, High-street, Worcester, was broken into, and goods to the value of £200 or £300 were stolen. The thieves effected an entrance first by picking the lock of the passage door of the house adjoining Mr. Gwynne's, and secondly by breaking through a lath and plaster wall, which separated the pas-

sage from the shop. Amongst the gold and silver goods stolen were the following:—A silver tankard and goblet, 14 gold watches, 20 silver watches, about 100 wedding-rings, and about 150 fancy and mourning rings; six dozen of silver table-spoons, twelve dozen of dessert and tea-spoons, five dozen of desert and table forks (all silver), a large silver candlestick, silver salt-cellars, and a variety of other articles.

SCOTCH JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—A child, four years of age, belonging to Mr. Taylor, shipmaster, was brought up, on Monday, before Provost Mackie and Bailie Japp, for the offence of throwing a stone at Jessie Bell, in the service of Sergeant Lee, living in Academy-square. Lee lodged a very heavy complaint against the child as being mischievous generally, besides the present crime for which he was charged. Captain Taylor, in behalf of his child, stated that he was often from home, and could not watch over every trifling transaction of his child; and, in his opinion, the present was a vexatious case, as the child was a mere infant. Who could attend to the clearing up of quarrels amongst girls and boys at their play? Captain Taylor was here interrupted by the Provost fining the child (not more than four years old) 1s. 6d.—*Arbroath Guide.*

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED.—One of the most diabolical attempts ever made to destroy human life by poison was perpetrated in Nottingham on the evening of Friday week. About five o'clock, a young man, residing near the house occupied by a hawker named Burke, a widower, in Eves-yard, Narrow-marsh, discovered that the poor man's children had been suddenly taken ill in the absence of their father; and, proceeding to render them assistance, found that they had been vomiting dreadfully. At first it was thought they had been seized with cholera; but a cup, containing some suspicious-looking ingredient, being found upon the table, a number of the neighbours were called in, and the whole family (with the cup and its contents) were instantly carried off to the General Hospital, where, restoratives being promptly applied, the two youngest were soon pronounced out of danger. Their names are, Mary, aged 11; Thomas, 6; Catherine, 4; and Sarah, 2. On Saturday the eldest (Mary) was sufficiently well to make a statement, from which it appeared that, having gone out to buy some small articles of grocery, she was met on her return by a woman, who asked her if her name was not Burke. The girl replied in the affirmative, and was asked if she would like some "good stuff." The woman then gave her a paper containing a quantity of white powder, telling her it was magnesia; that she must pour hot water upon it, drink some of it, and give the rest to her brother and sisters. She did so, and they all became very sick. The liquid in the cup and the contents of the children's stomachs were found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. No certain clue has as yet been discovered to lead to the detection of the woman.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week will long live in the memory of every genuine turfite, for having been remarkable for the best and most important first October meeting ever held. Not only was the list prolific of sport, but it abounded in two-year-old engagements, in some of which several Derby horses of high pretensions made their appearance: the results cannot fail to have a material influence on their position in the betting. The Chester Autumn meeting came quite up to the mark in respect of sport, but, having been most unwisely fixed in the same week as Newmarket, drew only a small portion of the patrons of the turf. The appointments for next week embrace Felton, on Monday; Monmouth, Macclesfield, and Wrexham, on Tuesday; the Caledonian Hunt on Wednesday, and Lugeley on Friday. None of them possess the slightest public interest.

The cricketers, like the "Sons of the Thames," having concluded a long and brilliant season, the out-door amusements will henceforward be confined to racing, coursing, steeple-chasing, and hunting. Steeple-chasing, we suspect, has seen its best days, and hunting has long ceased to be pursued with any zest.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Three-fourths of the members having started for Newmarket, the business this afternoon was on a small scale, but, in two or three respects, at prices varying from those previously quoted.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.		
2 to 1 agst Knight of Arenal	3 to 1 agst Hardinge	
THREE-YEAR-OLD TRIENNIAL.		
7 to 4 agst Tadmor	5 to 2 agst Vatican	
5 to 2 on Vatican	GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES	4 to 1 agst Honeycomb
CHESHIREWITCH.		
8 to 1 agst Vatican	20 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	20 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
12 to 1 — Glenalvon	20 to 1 — Ruby	
DERBY.		
13 to 1 agst Pittsford	20 to 1 agst John o' Groat	40 to 1 agst Decoy Colt
18 to 1 — Italian	33 to 1 — Deacon	45 to 1 — Bollingbroke (t)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
15 to 1 agst Woolwich	16 to 1 agst Ribadry	20 to 1 agst Malton

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The weather was favourable in the extreme, and the attendance, without being so great as many had anticipated, the best we have seen at a First October Meeting for many years. The course was in capital order. The new betting-ring on the flat affords more space for horsemen, and is decidedly an improvement on the old one.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.
Sir J. Gerard's Jest, 4 yrs, 7st (Dockeray) 1
Lord Clifden's Sagacity, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (Flatman) 2
Run in 1 min 11 sec.

HOPEFUL STAKES of 40 sovs each, the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes.
Lord Albemarle's Bollingbroke, 8st 7lb (Robinson) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Penang, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 2

MATCH. 200.—Mr. Payne's Glaucia, 8st 7lb (Flatman), beat Lord Exeter's Slashing Alice, 7st 9lb (S. Mann), by a length. 3 to 1 on Glaucia. Run in 1 min. 13 sec.

GRAND DUKE MICHAEL STAKES of 50 sovs each.
Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman) 1
Lord Clifden's Honeycomb (Robinson) 2
MATCH. £100.—Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry, 7st 7lb (Flatman), beat the Duke of Bedford's Minto, 8st 7lb, by half a length. 7 to 4 on Cranberry. Run in 1 min. 14 sec.

WEDNESDAY.

The GRANBY STAKES, of 30 sovs each.
Mr. H. Frankum's Cata'an, 8st 7lb (Pettit) 1
Lord Exeter's Preslaw, 8st 7lb (Flatman) 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.
Sir G. Gerard's Grimston, 6 yrs (Marlow) 1
Lord Clifden's Tiresome, 3 yrs (J. Marson) 2
FIRST YEAR OF THE SECOND TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each.
Lord Exlington's Knight of Arenal (Marlow) 1
Mr. Bowes's Brother to Epirote (F. Butler) 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.
Col. Peel's Longinus, 8st 7lb (Flatman) 1
Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 2

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 15 sovs each.
Lord John Scott's Abreda, 7st 12lb (J. Sharp) 1
Colonel Peel's f by Gladiator, 8st 7lb (Flatman) 2

The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each. (15 Subs.)
Lord Strathmore's Odipus, 8st 7lb (J. Marson) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Queensberry, 8st 2lb (Templeman) 2

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year olds.
Mr. Barne's Sotterley, 4 yrs (Flatman) 1
Lord W. Powlett's Brandiface, 5 yrs (Rogers) 2

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each.
Rochester 1
Cayenne 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.
Memento Walked over

CRACOW STAKES.
Fire-eater 1
Memento 2

The TRIENNIAL.
Vatican 1
Borneo 2

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.
Sylphus 1
Tingle 2

QUEEN'S PLATE.
Sotterley 1
Retail 2

RUTLAND STAKES.
Chillie Callum 1
Nutshell 2

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CHESHIREWITCH.		
8 to 1 agst Vatican	14 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	25 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn
12 to 1 — Glenalvon	20 to 1 — Escladarius	30 to 1 — Snowstorm
1000 to 25 to 100 agst Escladarius		
DERBY.		
13 to 1 agst Pittsford	20 to 1 agst Gillie Callum	30 to 1 agst John o' Groat
15 to 1 — Knight of Arenal	20 to 1 — Italian (t)	30 to 1 — Bollingbroke

ROWING MATCH.—The scullers' match between E. F. Gale, of Pimlico, and B. Oxley, of Paul's-wharf, watermen's apprentices having some claims to superiority as rowers, took place on Tuesday, the distance being from Putney to Barnes-bridge, for £10 a side. The men effected a good start at so early an hour of the morning that there were few or no spectators present, save the immediate friends of the parties, and immediately afterwards Gale took the lead, which he maintained throughout, exhibiting a style of rowing of no ordinary description, and winning by five or six lengths, his opponent rowing a very determined and manly stern wager.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Nemesi."—Your Problem of five moves is easily solvable in three, and your emendation in Problem No. 295, we fear, is equally faulty.
"An Irish Amateur."—The "little Problem" is doubtless a very pointed shaft of Hibernian pleasantry, but we are not Edipus enough to detect the joke.
"T. P. B." Nantwich.—1. In the position cited, black cannot take the Queen with his King. 2. Your Problem is defective in arrangement, besides being much too easy.
"Percie," Brighton.—They shall be reported on in our next.
"A Would-be Philidor."—Your defence in Problem No. 294 would serve to facilitate rather than delay the mate. Upon black's playing the Rook to Q 2d (ch), the White Kt could take it, giving mate on the move.
"G. B. K." Liverpool.—If a player move one of his adversary's men, his antagonist has the power of compelling him—1st, to replace the Piece or Pawn and move his King; 2nd, to replace the Piece or Pawn and take it; 3d, to let the Piece or Pawn remain on the square to which it had been played, as if the move were correct.
"An Old Salt" asks, Who are the best players in the navy and army? We object to questions of this kind, because, nine times out of ten, they lead to invidious comparisons; but, in this instance, as the enquiry is apart from general club-play, we may venture, without offence, to say for the navy, that Mr. Harry Wilson, of the Isle of Wight, undoubtedly carries his flag at the main, where it is likely to wave undisputed. Of the army, Colonel Nesbit and Major Robertson may probably be considered the élite, though we have the pleasure of knowing many other capital players in the service.
"Pawn," "Sigma," and "H. W."—The new Chess-men, we presume, are now ready. They are manufactured by Messrs. Jaques, the eminent ivory-turners, of Hatton-garden; and can be obtained, we are told, at the office of the Chess-Player's Chronicle; at W. Leuchars', Piccadilly; and, most likely, through any Chess-board-maker in London. For the prices and other particulars asked, we must refer you to the advertisements.
"R. D. M."—No penalty is incurred by saying "Check," provided the player has not let go the Piece he meant to check with; but having touched that Piece, he must play it somewhere.
"Inquirendo."—Practice and study of the kind you mention may do something to improve you; but no one becomes a good player without collision with good players.
"Tyro."—Our solution of the beautiful little Problem No. 295 is perfectly correct. We never gave so silly a defence to Black as Rook to Q 4th for the second move; that would admit of his being mated at once by Q to Q B 7th. Our move was—2. Q to her 4th (best). It is your solution which is erroneous, as a little examination will show you.
"R. H. T."—Many thanks for your advocacy of the good cause.
"W. P."—You must mean mate in one move.
"W. N. B."—A player of a week's standing would see through your Enigma at a glance.
"J. C. W." and "H. C. E. C." Guernsey.—Ingenious, but much too obvious.
"Hon. Sec."—Mr. Harrwitz's first blindfold exhibition of Chess-playing, during his present tour, took place at Glasgow on the 6th inst. He has since played without seeing the board at Edinburgh and Newcastle, and is now en route for Halifax, Liverpool, Manchester, and, we believe, Nottingham.
"J. W. B."—1. Hoyle is no authority at all upon Chess. 2. The privilege of the Pawn to take a Pawn in passing is not a modern innovation; it has been sanctioned by all the Chess-playing countries of Europe, except Italy, for nearly 200 years. 3. See our answer to "Pawn" and others, above.
"A Constant Reader."—Margate.—The two admirable Problems which "A Constant Reader" treats with so much misplaced ridicule, are of too high an order to be at once comprehended by an inexperienced player. If he will be at the pains to sit up the pieces according to our diagrams, and devote himself steadily to their examination, he will hardly fail to see that, in No. 295, mate cannot possibly be given under the stipulated number of moves; and that in the other, if the Queen were taken as he suggests, mate would be given by the White Kt next move! Solutions by the "Harrowgate Duo," "S. U.," "B. B.," "M. E. R.," "R. H. T.," "G. W. G.," "Muddlewitz," are correct. Those by "Tyro," "A Would-be Philidor," "R. R.," "F. R. S.," are wrong.

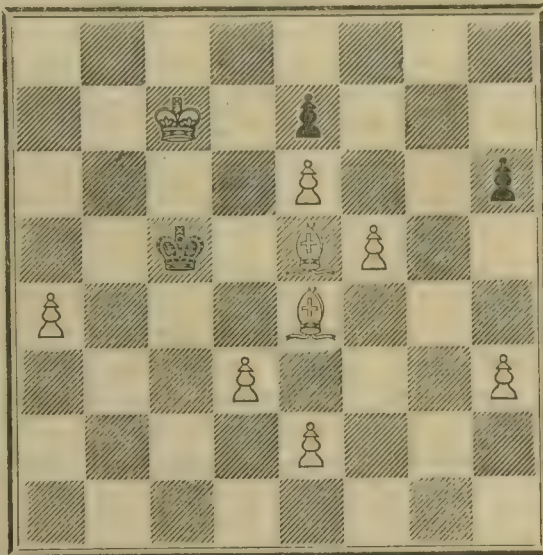
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 296.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to K 7th	Kt takes B (best)	4. K to Q Kt 7th	BLACK.
2. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to Q sq	5. Kt mates at K 6th	Either Kt moves
3. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K Kt 4th	or Q B 6th.	

PROBLEM No. 297.

By MR. P. W. HUMBLE, of Newcastle.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

42. K takes R. 42. R takes R (ch)

43. K takes R. 43. P to Q B 6th

Amsterdam to play.

The following very lively and entertaining game has just been played between

M. LE BARON DE REMOULLE and Mr. F. DEACON, a young amateur, of Bruges.

(K Kt opening.)

BLACK (M. de R.)		WHITE (Mr. D.)	
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 4th	14. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 5th
3. P takes Q P	P to K 5th	15. K B to Q Kt 3d	P to K R 3d
4. Q to K 2d	Q to K 2d	16. P to K R 3d	K Kt to K B 4th
5. K Kt to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3d (a)	17. Q to her 2d	Q B to K R 4th
6. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K Kt 2d	18. K Kt to K 4th	B to K B 6th (d)
7. Q to K 3d	Q to K 4th	19. K to R sq	Q to K R 5th
8. Q Kt takes K P (b)	K Kt to K 2d (c)	20. Q to K B 4th	Q takes K R P (ch)
9. K Kt to K B 3d	Q takes Q P	21. Q to K R 2d	B takes K Kt P (ch)
10. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Q to her sq	22. K to Kt sq	Q Kt to K B 6th—
11. K B to Q B 4th	Castles		Mate.
12. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d		

(a) The object of this, we presume, was, to make an outlet for the K's Bishop.

(b) Beautifully played.

(c) It is apparent that, if White had taken the K Kt, he must have lost the game. For, suppose—

9. Kt to K B 6th (double ch) 10. Kt to K 8th—Mate.

(d) The winning move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 484.—By W. G. of York.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K sq, Bs at K R 4th and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 7th and Q Kt 4th.
Black: K at Q 5th, Rs at K B sq and K B 3rd, B at K R 3d; Ps at K 6th, Q Kt 3d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 485.—By the Same.

White: K at K R sq, Rs at K Kt 2d and Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 5th, Ps at K R 2d, K R 4th, and K 3d.
Black: K at K Kt sq, R at K B sq, Bs at K sq and Q B 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K R 4th, and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 486.—By Mr. DEACON, of Bruges.

White: K at Q 3d, Q at her B 3d, R at Q R sq, Kts at K 4th and Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q 4th, Kt at Q Kt 4th; Ps at K R 2d, K B 5th, K 3d, Q 3d, and Q R 2d.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sunday last was observed as a day of prayer and humiliation in St. Pancras and Marylebone parishes.

Lord Brougham completed his seventy-first year on Wednesday week, on which occasion a large party assembled at Brougham Hall.

A vessel arrived in the river from Belfast has brought live pockets of hops, the produce of Ireland, as a portion of her cargo. This is the first arrival of this article from the sister country.

We are authorised to state that the reports which have been circulated that the *Heclate* had been ordered, at short notice, to the Cape of Good Hope, are entirely unfounded. No vessel has been ordered especially for that destination.

Notwithstanding the decree of the Frankfort National Assembly, gambling is still carried on in Aix la-Chapelle almost as publicly as formerly, and with the tacit connivance not only of the civic authorities, but of the Government in Berlin.

A deputation from the commercial classes of the city of Prague arrived at Vienna last week, and presented Field-Marshal Radezski with a laurel wreath of silver, accompanied with an earnest request that he would honour the city of Prague with a visit.

It appears by a letter addressed by the Czar from Warsaw to the Minister of War, Count Tchernschew, in which he thanks him for the services rendered in the Hungarian war, the Russian army of intervention amounted to 150,000 men.

The rumours of the project of marriage between Louis Bonaparte and a Swedish Princess are gradually gaining more and more ground in Sweden.

The Swedish Hall of Commerce has announced that all the Prussian ports and the city of Bordeaux are to be considered as infected with cholera.

It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of £150,000,000, would only weigh 1150 tons, and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high would hold it all.

The Lords of the Treasury have authorised the admission, duty free, of pig's tongues from America.

A fine fresco painting, representing the Day of Judgment, in excellent preservation, has been discovered over the chancel arch of Chelworth Church.

It is said that Mr. Pitman, late Commander of the *Childers*, dismissed the Royal Navy, has determined on appealing to the Court of Queen's Bench against the result of the court-martial, with the view of superseding the sentence passed upon him.

An American paper says that so numerous is the company in some of the inns in the vicinity of the White Mountains, that at night they place travellers on the floor in rows till they get to sleep, then set them up against the wall and lay down another lot, and so on till all are accommodated!!!

The town of Whitby has had a large accession of visitors during the present season. There are few places more distinguished for its fine bracing air and the general health of its population; indeed, it stands third in the returns of health in the United Kingdom. The cholera has not presented a single case either in the town or district.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 31st ult., says—"Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital, and two primary schools, for indigent Jews, among whom he has also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres (about 40,000*l.*) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nassi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus."

The result of the investigation of the Crown authorities into the fall of the bridge at Roxburgh, on the line of the North British Railway, by which several persons were killed and injured, is the indictment for trial at the next assizes of the contractor and resident engineer.

It is said that there are now in Indiana (United States) not less than 200,000 Germans—some say 250,000.

The excavations at the centre of Silbury Hill having been completed, without discovering the least indication of any interment, the committee of the Archeological Institute have directed a record of the operations to be placed at the centre of the hill, and the entrance of the tunnel to be closed next week.

Rhode Island, United States, has within her limited territory 163 cotton-mills, consuming annually 56,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

The returns which have been published by the *Paris Moniteur* respecting the movements of trade and commerce during the past month show that there is a slight revival, especially in cotton and woollen goods; but in Paris the stagnation still continues.

Eight pictures, illustrative of the life of Lord Viscount Nelson, have been purchased by subscription, and deposited in the Naval Gallery of Greenwich Hospital, at a cost of £300, of which the sum of £136 was contributed by Mr. Jasper de Sainte Croix.

The Rev. Dr. Gilly stated, at the recent Berwick dinner to Sir George Grey, that the Dean and Chapter of Durham had expended about a quarter of a million sterling in the improvement of poor livings and extension of Church usefulness.

On Friday week, the Bishop of Chichester consecrated the new church of Kemptown, Brighton, erected principally at the expense of the Marquis of Bristol, and containing church accommodation for the whole of the pupils of St. Mary's Hall, for the education of the daughters of deceased clergymen left in destitute circumstances.

On Thursday night, the Queen's Head, Blackfriars-road, was broken into, and a quantity of cigars, £5 in silver, and £5 in farthings, were stolen. Had the burglars examined an iron chest behind the door, which had been left unlocked, they would have found £15 in silver, £30 in gold, and about £100 worth of plate.

The convoy of agricultural colonists from France which was to be sent off this autumn for Algeria, is postponed to next spring, it being found impossible to get the movable wooden framework for their cottages prepared in time for their departure this year.

The Rev. Angus Mackenzie, of the Roman Catholic congregation, Eskdale, Inverness, has received £3 from Sir Robert Peel, for distribution amongst the poor of that congregation.

The amount of the imports of foreign cereal produce into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 18th of September, is considerable, viz. 295,944 bushels wheat, 94,087 bushels Indian corn, 2952 barrels Indian corn meal, 55,003 barrels flour, 8000 bushels rye, 12,880 bushels oats, 51,824 bushels barley, 14,849 bushels beans, 41,792 bushels peas, 207 barrels oatmeal.

An old bell having been last week taken down from the church tower at Westleton, Suffolk, a new musical maiden bell, in the key of C, weight 7 cwt., has been fixed up in its place. The old bell was made in the year 1500, and bore the legend, "*Sancia Maria, ora pro nobis.*"

We regret to state that Matthew Bell Esq., M.P., met with an accident on riding from Newcastle on Tuesday week. His horse fell with him, whereby the small bone of his right leg was broken, and the leg otherwise much injured.

Mr. James Fernley, of Edgeley, in Stockport, has connected with his house clock a simple piece of self-acting mechanism, which, at any given hour or minute of the night, rings a bell and lights a candle.

The Free Trade Club was dissolved, by the vote of a meeting of its members, on Saturday last, and a new club, to be known as the *National Reform Club*, is to be formed forthwith, and will occupy the premises in St. James's-square, hitherto enjoyed by the free-traders.

Mr. Macaulay has returned to London, after a tour through some of the eastern and southern districts of Ireland, whither he went a short time back to procure information necessary for the completion of the forthcoming volume of his history.

A vessel arrived in the river from Dublin has brought 20 packages of charcoal as a portion of her cargo.

In Hungary, courts-martial continue to try persons concerned in the insurrection; but of late, sentences to death have been less numerous, and have been replaced by condemnations to hard labour at the hulks for different periods.

In Normandy and Brittany the apples used for cider are in extraordinary abundance this season. In the memory of man the trees were never seen so abundant. The farmers have been obliged to fix props repeatedly under the branches to enable them to support the heavy weight of fruit that bends them to the earth. The cider crop will, in most places, be twice or three times more abundant than in ordinary years.

The lead-mines of north Derbyshire, after being for some time partially neglected, are now fully worked.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst the prevailing pestilence is committing its awful ravages, and daily sweeping off its numerous victims in so many other districts, including the metropolis itself, the borough of Birmingham, with a population exceeding 200,000 souls, has had but one indigenous case of cholera.

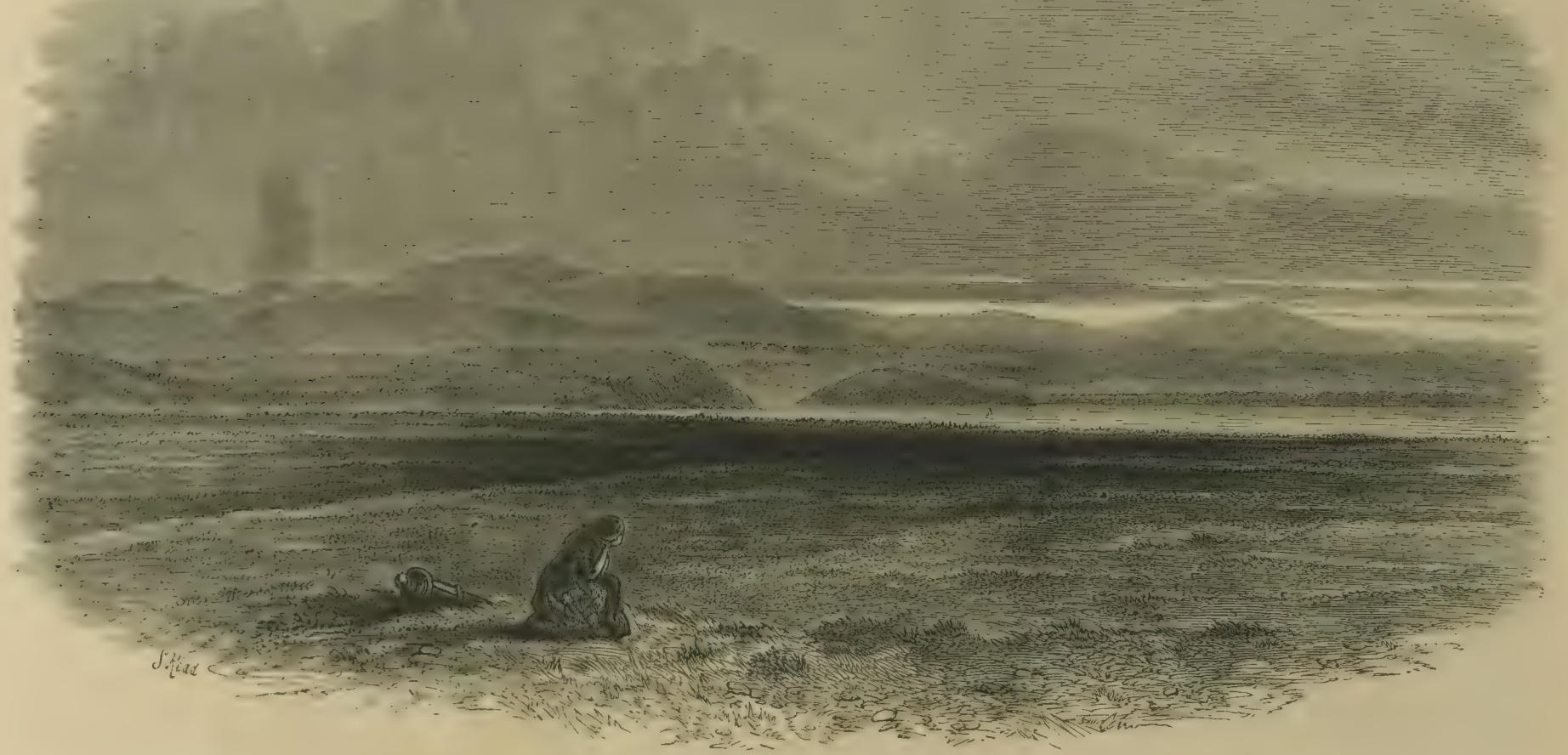
On the 14th inst., a public sale of a portion of the effects of Kossuth took place at Pesth, but the attendance of the public was less numerous than had been expected. The effects of Count Casimir Bathany and others were also to be offered for sale.

Four hundred officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the Russian army, who were placed in the citadel of Warsaw some months ago, for being concerned in a conspiracy against the Government, have just been sent to Siberia and the Ural Mountains.

The insurrection in Bosnia has been terminated by the capture of the fortress of Bihac by the Turks, after a combat with the insurgents, in which 500 were killed on both sides. The rising had nothing of a political character in it, and arose from the manner in which the taxes are assessed.

On the 12th inst., the trophies taken in the war in Hungary, consisting of 65 flags, among them that of the fortress of Munkacs, were solemnly paraded in the principal streets of St. Petersburg, and deposited in the Winter Palace.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 19th inst. announces the death of the celebrated painter Bellasio, on the borders of the lake of Como. He was the author of the great picture of "The Universal Deluge."



CULLODEN MOOR.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE CULLODEN MONUMENT.

THE Centenary of the Battle of Culloden (April 16, 1846), appears to have suggested the erection of this memorial to the brave Highlanders who fell in that decisive struggle. A subscription was opened for the purpose, and a meeting of the subscribers held at Inverness, on the 24th ult., at which Mr. Carruthers, of the *Inverness Courier*, presided. Having examined the plans and designs furnished for the proposed Monument, the meeting adopted that by Mr. Mackenzie, architect, Elgin, as being best suited to the locality, as susceptible of future improvements as funds are forthcoming; and, therefore, under all circumstances, the most appropriate. It was then agreed to lay the foundation-stone on Wednesday, the 19th instant; and this arrangement has been very effectively carried out.

The morning of the 19th was rainy, but by noon the weather cleared up, and continued fine during the day, with the exception of a slight shower which fell at the moment the stone was committed to its bed. Culloden Moor lies nearly five miles from Inverness, where the day was observed by many as a holiday. The ceremony had been arranged to take place with Masonic honours; and the various bodies of which the procession was composed assembled at 11 o'clock in the Academy-park; and, after forming in line, they passed up Inglis-street, then turned down Petty-street, and next took the Millburn-road. No regular order was, however, observed by the procession from Millburn House until it had approached the Moor. About a mile from the site of the Monument a halt was called, and the procession re-formed. First came a band of music; next the boys of several schools; then the Inverness band; the Inverness Abstinence Society, with its banners; the Six Incorporated Trades, headed by their Convener; a deputation from the St. Duthus Lodge of Freemasons, Tain, and the Tain and Ross Royal Arch Chapters; a deputation from the St. Mary's Lodge, Inverness; a deputation from the St. Lawrence of Forres; and, lastly, a deputation from the St. John's Lodge of Forres, constituted, *pro tempore*, the Provincial Grand Lodge, and decorated with the gold and other insignia of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Mr. Bryce, Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, was present, and was of great service. The procession was composed in all of three or four hundred persons.

By this time, at least 2500 individuals, including many ladies, had assembled round the site of the Monument, and twelve or fifteen carriages and coaches lined the road. Amongst those present were Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and party; Mr. Grant, of Glenmoriston; Mr. Mitchell, of Viewhill, and party; Mr. Mackintosh of Holm (who wore the Highland dress); Mr. Dun. Forbes, of Leanach; Mr. Fraser, of Balcony; Mrs. Dr. Nicol and Miss Nicol; the Misses Wood, from England; Mr. and Mrs. Haig, Cantray; Mr. Macpherson, Drummond; Mr. Banks of Letterewe; Mr. Laing, Eorres; Mr. Allan Maclean, Burnside, &c. A considerable number of tourists were present; and every neighbouring strath sent forth its representatives. The banners of the procession were seen approaching at a few minutes past two, and shortly afterwards, as the bands played a well-known Masonic air, the lodges assembled round the spot where the stone was to be laid. The Rev. Mr. Campbell of Croy, chaplain to the Kilwinning Lodge, of Inverness, then offered up an impressive prayer, and a parchment containing the following was read by the secretary:—

"The foundation-stone of the Culloden Monument—a monument raised by public subscription, and dedicated to the memory of the brave Highlanders who fell at Culloden on the 16th April, 1746, fighting gallantly for a cause which they conscientiously believed to be a just one, was laid on the 19th September, 1849, by William Anderson, R.W.M. of the St. John's Operative Mason Lodge of Forres, in presence of the following bodies, who marched in procession from Inverness for that purpose. Thomas Mackenzie, Elgin, architect; John Hendry and John Batchen, Inverness, builders; Kennedy Macnab, secretary." Here follows a list of the subscriptions received up to this date, &c.

This parchment having been placed within a glass bottle, with coins of the present reign from a halfpenny upwards, a copy of Douglas's *Northern Supplement*, copies of the Inverness newspapers, &c., the bottle was sealed and deposited, and the stone was then lowered with the usual ceremonies, the band playing the "Queen's Anthem," "Hail Masonry," &c. The stone was laid by the Right Worshipful Master of the St. John's Lodge, Forres. The completion of the ceremony was hailed with three cheers by the large crowd; and at the same moment two large cannons, brought up from the tower for the occasion, began a Royal salute. The scene at this moment was highly interesting—the immense crowd, the fluttering of flags, the rows of carriages, the firing of guns, and the strains of music, all united on a

spot usually so solemn in its stillness, proved that the occasion was not a common occurrence. The splendour of the day added not a little to the effect of the scene, showing in great beauty the magnificent panorama of mountain, plain, wood, and sea which stretches around the fatal plain of Culloden.

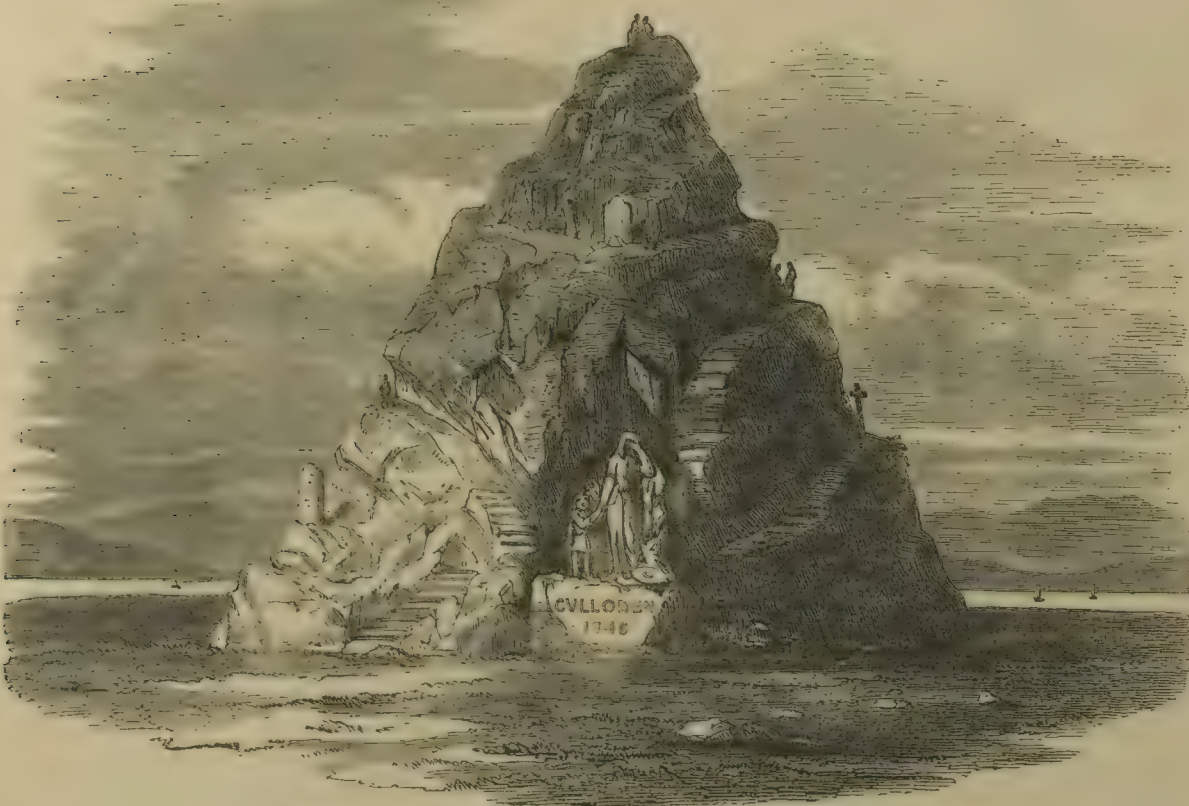
Immediately after the ceremony, the Masons adjourned to a *marquise* close by, and partook of refreshments: Mr. John Ross, convener of the trades, took the chair. Several toasts were given before the meeting separated, including the health of Culloden, Raigmore, and other neighbouring proprietors.

The Monument, says the *Inverness Courier*, will occupy the highest ground on the Moor of Culloden. The spot chosen for the site is that upon which the struggle took place which decided the fate of the day, and where the greatest carnage occurred. It is within the line occupied by the foremost rank of the Highland army, and close by the long trench, still green, where repose the bodies of the brave men who fell in that struggle. This spot is about half-a-mile north-west of the block known as the Duke of Cumberland's Stone, and about a mile to the east of the tree pointed out as the position of Prince Charles and his guard.

The Monument will be a gigantic cairn or artificial rock, the top of which will be accessible by flights of rustic steps and winding paths. Various spots will be so formed that tablets and small monuments to particular clans or individuals may at any time be erected; and in front it is proposed that a group of statuary should be placed. This, however, must depend upon the extent of the public sympathy in the object of the memorial, for the subscriptions as yet received will not complete the bare design.

We have engraved the Monument, with the proposed sculptural additions, from a clever lithograph, published by Messrs. Keith and Gibb, of Aberdeen. The second illustration is a View of the Moor, from an original sketch by one of our own Artists. The scene is deeply tinged with characteristic melancholy—nay, shrouded with the recollection of human suffering; and it has in the artistic treatment much of the feeling in which poetry has so frequently commemorated the sad event which has invested the spot with its celebrity:—

Drummoisie Muir, Drummoisie day,
A waulf day it was to me!
For there I lost my father dear,
My father dear, and brethren three.



THE PROPOSED MONUMENT ON CULLODEN MOOR, FOUNDED SEPT. 19, 1849.

UNEXPECTED TERMINATION OF A VOYAGE.—We copy the following singular narrative from the *Dublin Evening Mail*:—"The colliers which frequent the southern ports of Ireland frequently take passengers to England or Wales at a very low rate—such as half-a-crown a head. In April last one of those vessels took in sixty passengers in a small southern port, and, fortunately for them, took in a large number of sheep. Shortly after the vessel had sailed she encountered heavy adverse gales, which drove her down the Channel and into the Atlantic, where she was tossed about for several days, steering at random, the worthy skipper being in utter ignorance of his position. The sheep were slaughtered to save the crew and passengers from starvation. At length the wanderers fell in with a ship, and, like the celebrated navigator who sought Fingal, they discovered where they were. They were informed that a perseverance for two days, not in a nor-east but in a nor-west course, would bring them to New York, and there they arrived with all the passengers, save the sheep, safe. The half-crown men were delighted to find that their voyage terminated under the star-spangled banner. The families of those who thus unexpectedly crossed the Atlantic gave them up as lost, but have lately received letters informing them of their safe arrival in America, and that they would shortly send money to enable their friends to join them in a country as yet happily for themselves—unskilled in the science of political economy, and so selfish as to deem it better to support their own citizens than encourage and reward the industry of foreigners. Awaiting the expected remittances the several families retired into lodgings in the — union workhouse.

Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., has purchased, for 600 guineas, the two splendid pictures by Count d'Orsay, one being the representation of our Saviour, and the other the portrait of Queen Victoria. The former is intended for the private chapel in Somerford Park, and the latter as a present to the corporation of Congleton.

The Earl of Egmont has considerably made a reduction of twenty per cent. on his rents at his recent half-yearly audit.

CRIME IN ALGERIA.—The *Akhbar* of the 12th inst. narrates two or three cases of atrocious crime, showing that the Arabs have already profited by the example of French civilised society. Some human remains were recently discovered at Drariah, in a thicket of brushwood. It appears that they were the remains of the carcass of the Sieur Buneau, a farmer, who had disappeared for some fifteen days. He was evidently the victim of a brutal assassination. Fragments of the cranium bore the traces of a gunshot wound, and the brambles were partly burnt, either from the shot or from an attempt of the Arabs to burn the body. A few days later, not a particle or a trace of the body could have been discovered, for wild beasts had carried away everything with the exception of a thigh, a tibia, and some fragments of the skull. A shoe and cap of poor Buneau were found near the body, and served to prove the identity. Two individuals have been apprehended on suspicion. A week ago, adds the *Akhbar*, a young Arab woman made an attempt, after the English fashion, to poison the whole of her family. Her husband alone perished; the others were saved by copious doses of oil. The guilty wretch confessed her crime; but she pretended that she had acted "on advice," and with an innocent object in view! The excuse appears improbable, and will hardly save her neck. The crime was committed by means of a powder partly composed of arsenic, with which the natives manufacture a pomatum for the hair, of which great use is made.

A grand entertainment was given last Saturday evening, in the Town-hall, by John Potter, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, in honour of the Right Hon. Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Lord Mayor of London. Among those present were Lieutenant-General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Lord Greenock, Chevalier Bunsen, Alexander Henry, Esq., M.P., &c.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The winter fashions will soon be determined; already the autumnal shades are closing upon us, and light dresses are quite out of season. At this season of the year morning dresses absorb almost entirely the attention of the ladies; dinner and evening parties are now mostly given in the country, and persons of high fashion have left town, amply provided with *toilettes*. The preparations for October, rather than the actual fashions, therefore, demand attention. Merinos and cashmeres will be much worn as morning dresses; the bodies tight and very high; the skirts very full, and not so long as those of last year; and bishop sleeves with a small cuff. The skirts, open up the front, are trimmed with gimp as wide as the hand, and of the same colour as the dress. Large buttons are sometimes placed in the middle of the two rows of trimming. A collar, a fine French cambric frill, and cuffs consisting of five little rows *plissés*, complete this autumnal *toilette*. Bronze and deep blue are the colours most worn. Valenciennes lace is very suitable for these dresses. Some light casimer dresses are embroidered up the front with silk; they seem, however, little in vogue, from their extreme analogy with the *costume amaron*. The *élégantes* who study comfort will wear *douillettes* of levantine; this simple and becoming material, by its numerous folds, giving no small degree of grace to the figure. These *douillettes* are made open, over a silk or fine white cashmere slip, trimmed with ruffles. This is a charming breakfast costume. Satins and velvets cannot yet be worn; and until they appear, brocaded silks will continue very fashionable. The shades are varied, and seem to follow the aspect of the season—mellow sunshine, and autumnal shades.

We perceive a few furs, but as yet they are neither fashionable nor seasonable; they are not handsome, and are only worn, under the form of boas, as simple preservatives against the winds of autumn.

The shape of the bonnets has not undergone any great change; the pokes *forme ballon* are still very graceful; silk bonnets are worn; those of velvet are in preparation; those of gauze, tulle, and straw are laid aside.

One month more, and there will not remain a vestige of all the fresh summer elegances; for the *toilettes* will then borrow some of winter's sombre and severe hues. In Paris it is said that the beautiful watered Irish poplins will be the rage in London, on account of Queen Victoria's recent visit to Ireland. This is a fashion which many Parisians must envy, without being able to follow it easily; for these magnificent stuffs are extremely rare in France, and Parisians must really travel to London to procure them.

The season for caps has arrived; they are very elegant, both for morning and afternoon. They are, for the most part, made of lace, Valenciennes or Mechlin, trimmed with ribbon for the morning; Brussels, or pillow lace, *point d'Alençon*, with flowers, for the evening. They are placed quite on the top of the head, with long lappets hanging behind.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, OXFORD.

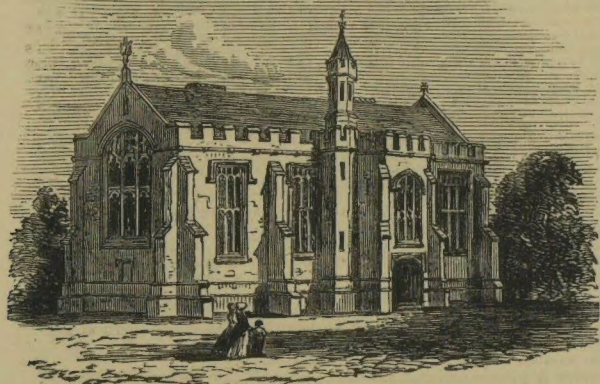
In our Journal of last week we noticed the laying of the first stone of the new Grammar School of Magdalen College, on the 9th instant, by the venerable President of the Society, Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, who, on that day, entered his 95th year.

The new School will occupy the western extremity of the gravel-walk, within the precincts of the ancient College walls. The architects are Messrs. J. C. Buckler and Son. The building will consist of a single room, the dimensions of which, 72 feet by 24 feet, are determined by those of the old Grammar School. The front towards the High-street will present an elevation of five bays, formed by buttresses, and containing an uniform range of transomed windows of lofty proportions. The north elevation is to be distinguished by a porch in the centre, with a room over, approached by a stone staircase in an octagonal bell-turret, terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. The parapet of the School is to be embattled, and the east and west walls finished with gables; the windows in these aspects will be distinguished by superior dimensions, pointed arches, and tracery. The roof is to be of open timber framework, spanned by single arches, springing from stone corbels.

And now, in the words of a New College Correspondent to one of the Oxford journals—

*Florat huc Schola, per multos huc florant annos,
Doctrina, insignis, moribus, et studiis.
May Magdalen School long continue to flourish,
And plants of good morals and learning to nourish.*

This Grammar School was founded by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, about 1480, in connexion with the College. It is at present conducted by a master and usher, on the foundation of the College, and by two mathematical and writing masters. The pupils are prepared for the University, and in very many cases have succeeded to Demyships or Bible clerkships in the College, and to the higher advantages to which those appointments commonly lead.



MAGDALEN COLLEGE NEW SCHOOL, OXFORD.

The Sheppard Exhibitions are open to boys not on the foundation, viz. one of £70 per annum, tenable for four years by a member of the University; and three, of less value, to be held in the school.

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON,
PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XV.—SUBURBAN CEMETERIES AND CITY CHURCHYARDS.

THAT it was customary in ancient times to bury the dead outside the city walls the Holy Bible bears witness, even as far back as in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis, where it is recorded how Abraham bought the field of Macphelah of Ephron the Hittite, "and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, (and) that were in all the borders round about." (Chap. xxiii.) Here we find a rural cemetery in a green field bordered with trees, in which the venerable patriarch buried his wife nearly four thousand years ago, while we, with all our boasted improvements, are in the present day thrusting the dead together in countless thousands, in the very heart of our close and overcrowded cities—where the living have scarcely room enough to breathe, and the dead of to-day are crammed amongst the remains which have been disinterred to give them a short lodgment; when they again in turn are cast out, and mysteriously consumed or pounded into the smallest possible compass under our very eyes, in so unfeeling, heartless, and brutal a manner that we dare not shock our readers with the revolting details.

The head-stone, reared by the hand of pious affection, instead of pointing to the remains it was erected to commemorate, stands over the graves of strangers, and we shed our tears over those whom we never knew; while the sexton and the grave-digger grin at us behind the neighbouring tomb-stones, chinking the silver in their pockets and laughing to think that the poor paupers whom they shoved into "our" grave on the previous night in a "huggermugger" way should be wept over by the broken-hearted mourner whom they have thus cheated. With these facts dinning into our ears every day by the uplifted voice of the press, are we not guilty of disrespect towards the dead by burying them in these ever-changing and common lodging-houses? We know not where their remains are to be found at the end of the year; cannot tell whether they have been removed to lay the foundation of a new road, or sold and ground up to manure some distant field.

Let us not forget that when the heathen Greeks and Romans brought the remains of their heroes and poets into their ancient temples, the bodies were first burnt, and only the ashes preserved in richly sculptured urns, on which the achievements of the dead were pictured: their classical minds fashioned "a thing of beauty" out of the ashes of the de-



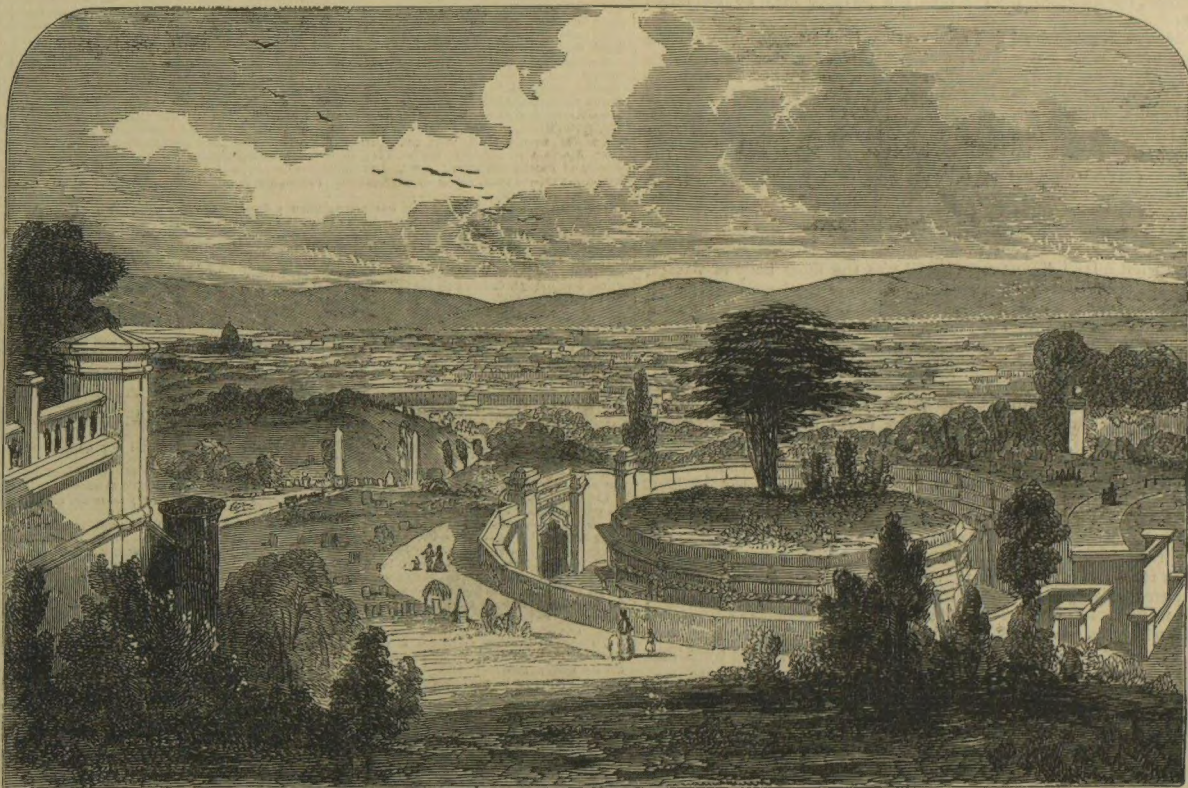
PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

parted; they gave to the dead a beautiful dwelling-place, and those who were buried unscathed by the funeral fire were interred in cemeteries where trees were planted over them, and marble monuments erected; and, idolaters though they were, such places were held sacred, and were called "the silent cities of the dead," and were ever remote from the abodes of the living.

I have in a former work* remarked that, amid the din and tumult of a populous city, the dead are sadly misplaced. I never look upon those close unhealthy corners, crowded with graves, without feeling that it is wrong to bury the dead there; that they ought to be removed from such shadowy and sunless spots to where the tall trees would make a soothing murmur above their heads, and all around them a "gentle images of rest." Their business with this world is ended; they have finished their long day's work; the roll of carriages, the tramp of busy passengers, and living voices, clamorous for gain, ever in my ear sound harshly when they come grating and jarring amongst the resting-places of the dead. The price of corn, the state of the money-market, or the rising and falling of the funds, are matters which ought to be discussed far away from those we followed, and wept over, and consigned to their silent chambers, there to sleep till the last trumpet sounds.

In the open Cemetery, we seem to walk through a land lettered with living affections, and strewn over with tokens of existing love. Our sympathies are divided between the mourned and the mourners; our sorrow is not alone for the dead; the flowers at our feet remind us that there are those behind us somewhere who come here now and then to weep. If we picture Grief standing there with bowed head, and hair unbound, "refusing to be comforted," Pity seems to kneel before us at the same time; and, while she looks up timidly into the pale face of Grief, appears as if entreating of her to remember the mourners, who only survive to weep; while Memory, with downcast eyes and folded arms, seems musing over the flowers which Affection has planted on their graves. In a dimly-lighted, breathless City church-yard, such images are not seen: our affections are there fettered—the imagination is chained down, and endeavours in vain to soar heavenward. If we call up the dead, they seem to sit weeping with bent head and folded wings among the dark shadows of the mouldering monuments on which the sunlight seldom falls.

Against these unhealthy graveyards sentence has been pronounced; they are doomed to be closed. It is useless for selfish and mercenary men to oppose the fiat which has gone forth, for the air of this mighty



PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON.—HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

city has too long been poisoned by men who live by the dead. Let us create a good out of this evil, and after these unhealthy churchyards have been closed long enough to destroy the injurious exhalations which have of late numbered so many of the living with the dead, then let the grounds be planted with trees and flowers, and they will become sweet breathing-places, like our squares, and amid the brick walls call up images of the far-away country. The old monuments need not be

disturbed. To see the drooping branches of a green tree falling over them, will add to their beauty and solemnity; and in the centre of our cities we can wander among groves rendered sacred by the remains of our forefathers—can in the dim twilight-shadows which the flickering leaves will ever make, hold communion with the spirit of John Bunyan, while we peruse his immortal work in the burying-ground of Bunhill-fields; for by such association would these spots become hallowed. Nor would the records of the dead, who sleep without the walls of the church, be held less sacred, if their names were engraven on marble tablets and

* Pictures of Country Life.

placed within the consecrated buildings, around which their dust would repose, beneath beds of blowing flowers and close-leaved evergreens.

The old grey weather-beaten tombs of the founders of charities would look more venerable overtopped by the tall elm, the sable yew, or the weeping willow, that seems ever to droop sadly above the dead. No busy builder should ever be permitted to rear a wall within these sacred enclosures, or disturb the robin that would pipe his sweet anthem in autumn, or drive away the belted bee, that would come over the high houses from some distant meadow, to make a plaintive murmur in the heart of this vast city as he flew in and out among the flowers that waved above these old households of the dead.

Let us not sow these places with salt, nor strew them with lime, to destroy every trace of what they really are—spots sanctified by tears and prayers, and the bodies of our brother men; but, if necessity demands it, remove some of their remains tenderly to other places of sepulture, and make gardens over the graves of those who are left undisturbed—spots, above which the blue sky might be seen, while the sun-shine slept below; amid which we could obtain glimpses of the face of heaven, while musing over the memory of those who have long since entered the gates of the "golden city." Let not these old burial-grounds be closed with no more reverence than if we were shutting up a common sewer; let us not speak of them as loathsome, disgusting, and revolting, because they are made so by unfeeling, money-loving men—gnomes, who feed and fatten on the dead—who look on coffins as they do on cabbages—digging, planting, cutting down, and re-setting the ground, and only studying how to make more money; but let us remember that the mute and inoffensive dead contribute not unto the evils complained of until they are dislodged with brutal violence—that they cannot defend themselves, for

They are very mild and meek;
Though (sextons) smite them on the cheek
And on the mouth—they cannot speak.

The inhuman vultures who prey on them injure the living, and only insult the dead through our sensitiveness. To the dead it matters not:

They hear not (Southwark guardians) rave,
Nor moaning household shelter crave,
(When carted from each thrice-sold grave).

When our old churches were first built, they stood in wide, open, breezy spaces, at the remote ends of parish boundaries: such was Bartholomew Church, when Smithfield was really a field, and the lofty elm-trees towered high above the ancient gallows which was erected there. We have hemmed in the spots with streets and tall warehouses which our forefathers left free and open between the living and the dead, until they have become so close and breathless, that even the sparrows forsake their "old ancestral eaves," and seek for other roosting-places.

Open, cheap cemeteries, and conveyances thither, will spring up rapidly enough; Funeral Omnibuses will be started at little more than the present fares. If nothing else will do, let us be rated for burying our dead; we do not murmur at supporting them while living, nor should we begrudge the slight tax that would be required for interring them in Suburban Cemeteries. There are thousands of acres of land to be sold within five miles of the city of London—if we go to the distance of ten miles it will be all the better for our children's children; but let no buildings be erected within a measured mile of these Silent Cities of the Dead, but each for ever remain a Great Garden of Graves.

Affection would often visit this Land of the Dead; the widow would take her children by the hand, and lead them into the country, to show them the little freehold in which their father slept. The poor would become more pious, and amid their troubles thank God that they had at last a tranquil haven in which they could for ever moor their storm-tossed barques: to them Suburban Cemeteries would become spots filled with solemn associations—homes to which they were fast hastening with patient resignation.

To us there is no feeling of loneliness while wandering through a beautiful Cemetery. The dead seem to belong to us; they are of our company; they have but taken their berths in the great ship, and are sleeping until we come to join them, to be fellow voyagers with them into the unknown sea of eternity—trusting ourselves to the care of the same Almighty Captain whose "ministering angels" fill the sails. Around the Cemetery we see the wide unvalled country, where we have so often walked and talked with those who now "sleep their long sleep," and, while gazing over the landscape, they seem to accompany us, and to live again in our thoughts; or we stand, as it were, in a great picture-gallery, surrounded with portraits of the dead; not a single object rises up to shock our feelings; the open country beyond—the trees around—the flowers that cover the graves by which we stand—cause us to contemplate Death kindly, and, instead of becoming hideous, he is but a gentle porter, who sits patiently without the gates of heaven, and welcomes all who are prepared to enter.

To plant a grove with such flowers as the "poor inhabitant below" loved whilst living, is a pious pleasure; it is a living link between us and the dead, and keeps alive an affection which belongs not to the world: though a poor thing, it is "our own," for we know that the flowers are kept alive by an invisible hand, that in the still dark night they continue to grow, while we are wrapt in as sound a slumber as that which falls upon the dead—the only difference being that we, perchance, may again awaken. There is no such link between us and them in a cold, grey, hard, dead tombstone: the tears which fall upon the flowers are not lost, for we know not but that the perfume may be wafted to heaven.

We believe that the dead will again arise, that in some other state we shall again meet with them, and yet there are those who make their remains a source of profit. Perchance the Angel of Death holds his court beyond the grave, and they may be summoned before him to account for their deeds. We in our boyish days were taught to take off our hats when we entered a churchyard, and to walk amongst the dead as reverentially as we did up the aisle of the church—to look upon the grave as the gate which opened into Heaven, as the only road which leads to the realms of Eternal Happiness.

I have, in the work formerly alluded to, endeavoured to paint an ancient funeral procession, from the pages of Holy Writ, and to show how great was the respect paid to the dead in the patriarchal ages. Through what a land of poetry and peril was the dead body of Joseph brought out of Egypt! we marvel that no painter has been bold enough to grapple with so sublime a subject. Amid the plagues that struck conflagration into the hearts of the old Egyptians, there stood the coffin ready to be borne away—in the deep darkness which overshadowed the land, it stood black and silent amid the deep gloom. When the Israelites departed they bore it away: the pillar of fire flashed redly upon it by night, and by day it was slowly carried behind the pillar of cloud; through the Red Sea it was borne—below that high and terrible wall of water did the body of that dead man pass; then the sleeping billows rolled back, and the haughty Egyptians found a grave. Through storm and battle, and the perils of the wilderness, and the thunder which shook Mount Sinai, was the body of Joseph carried; and when Moses held up his wearied arm and conquered Amalek, it was still there. On the waves of war it was at last washed to the Promised Land; it followed the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at length buried in the field of Shechem, in the ground which Jacob had long before purchased of the sons of Hamor. In the whole annals of time, there is no funeral procession that in sublimity and grandeur approaches his, who when young was sold as a slave to the Egyptians. That dead-march through the God-dried ocean, and over the desert, led by Moses—the man who had spoken to his Maker, and who was a mourner at that solemn funeral—causes the eye to quiver beneath its gloomy and awful grandeur: we see the dead and the living pass away amid the roar of the ocean, the thunder of the Mount, and the clashing of battle upon battle; and while we read, we feel as if we stood trembling in the presence of God.

I will not break the chain of the reader's thoughts while pondering over this great and grand funeral procession, by pointing to the desecration of the dead in the present day, further than stating that the revolting and impious evil can only be remedied by Suburban Cemeteries; for around such places there reigns a silence in keeping with the solemnity of death—there no jarring sound falls upon the ear, for the lulling murmur made by the leaves is in keeping with the repose of the dead. Flowers planted upon a grave seem like sacred objects; in our minds they somehow appear to belong to the dead, as if hallowed by the soil in which they have grown. There are numberless passages in our old poets abounding with descriptions of flowers which were dedicated

to the dead; and we may, in some future article, return to the subject, and string together a garland of funeral emblems; for

Methinks the flowers
Have spirits far more beautiful than ours.—WITHERS.

The gentle hearts of the old poets clung to the flowers with a fond affection; in their eyes they were sweet messengers, bearing meanings and thoughts "too deep for tears," ever hinting of love which dieth not, but liveth on for ever in another state of existence. They traced in the flowers fanciful resemblances of fond passions—likenesses of what they loved and cherished all the more since the original forms which they fancied the flowers resembled were transplanted into the gardens of heaven.

We trust that we have not taken up our pen in vain, that what we have here written will not soon be forgotten; and that, instead of crowded Churchyards, many a hill and valley around the metropolis will be converted into a

GREAT GARDEN OF GRAVES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ON THE CONTINENT.—The Prussian government has arranged, and intends throwing open to the public on the 1st of next month, five grand lines of electric telegraphs, which place the capital of Prussia in direct communication with almost all its frontiers, and consequently with the continentous states.

DUTIES ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.—On the 10th of October next, by the Act 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 80, the allowance for receiving the duty for and in respect of gold plate or silver plate, made or wrought in Great Britain or Ireland, paying the same and making out the accounts according to the directions of the several Acts of Parliament in that behalf, is to be 11 per cent., instead of the present allowance of 24 per cent.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the announced Austrian loan of £7,100,000, the English Market opened firmly on Monday, and has not only maintained its gradual improvement, but closes at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The opening price of Consols was 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money; on Tuesday a reaction of $\frac{1}{2}$ occurred; 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ was quoted on Wednesday; and 93 on Thursday, an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. afterwards being registered. The only assignable reason for this advance is that the Market is not so well supplied with Money Stock as it was a few weeks since, which affords a favourable opportunity to the parties for the rise. Exchequer Bills have not participated in the advance, and India Bonds and Stock have not shown any change of consequence. The Market, at the close of business, was firm, at the following quotations:—Consols, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Annuities, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1850, 8 9-16; India Bonds, £1000, 75 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 74 pm.; Consols for Account, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 40 pm.; £500, June, 40 pm.; Small, June, 40 pm.

The proposals for a new Austrian loan, alluded to above, are as follows:—The amount £7,100,000, at $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. interest, and in bonds from £10 to £100. The price 85, which, at the present rate of exchange on London, would be equal to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$, yielding to the purchaser about £5 14s. 8d. per cent. Should any material amount, however, be taken here, an alteration would be caused in the quotation of exchange sufficient to render the price considerably less favourable. The subscription will close on the 4th of October, and the result will be made known on or before the 18th of October. The instalments of ten per cent. each will extend over ten consecutive months, terminating the 15th of July, 1850. Treasury bills and other descriptions of floating debt certificates are to be received in payment, and hence the loan may be regarded to some extent simply as a funding of existing liabilities.

The Foreign Market was heavy on Monday, Mexican stock closing at a decline, notwithstanding the news received by the committee of bondholders to the effect that 235,376 dols. 38c. of customs duties were pending collection; and 90,712 dols. 99c. received and remitted. 33,774 dols. 68c. of the above amount was a remittance to Messrs. Schneiders, and the remainder to the credit of the next dividend. In all the other securities the dealings have been very limited, prices having scarcely varied. The last quotations are—For Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex Coupons, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Small, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Bonds, Four per Cent., 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Deferred, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Passive, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch, Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild., 54; Ditto, Four per Cent., 85 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Railway Market still declines from sales, although on Wednesday a trifling reaction took place. A difficulty in the renewal of debenture bonds is apprehended, and there can be little doubt that the same security again offered will not be accepted on any terms; we allude particularly to securities upon shares in lines making under the auspices of large companies, now at a heavy discount in the market. At the close of the week there was little doing, the last quotations being—For Bristol and Exeter, 59; Buckinghamshire, 16; Caledonian, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New £10 Pref., 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead Pref., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Pref., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 3 Shares, 29; Ditto, 4 Shares, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifties, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New £17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire (West-riding) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New £5, guaranteed 6 per Cent., 125; London and North-Western, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Quarters, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifties, 9; London and South-Western, 33; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Preference, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 52; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Cons. Bristol and Birm., 6 per Cent., 126 $\frac{1}{2}$; North British, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Halves, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Quarters, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Central, 19; Shrewsbury, Class B., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Staffordshire, 4; South-Eastern, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, No. 2, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Preference, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tours and Nantes, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report, only a moderate supply of English wheat has reached our market. Selected qualities have sold to a fair extent, at full prices. In all other kinds very few transactions have taken place. In foreign wheats only a limited business has been doing, and in some instances, damp qualities have ruled in favour of the buyers. Grading barley has sold to a fair extent, at fully previous rates; but malting and distilling sorts have been neglected. The malt trade has continued heavy, at unaltered quotations. Oats have moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. In beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour, very little doing.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 46s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 48s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 22s to 25s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 28s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevallier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 20s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; mangle, 28s to 30s; white, 26s to 27s; boilers, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and London, 32s to 34s, per sack. Foreign: Russian wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s; —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has commanded a further advance of 5s per quarter. In all other seeds exceedingly little business is doing. Cakes are very dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 11s; white do., 8s 6d to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; ditto, foreign, 6s 6d to 8s 6d per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 4s 6d to 4s 10s per ton; canary, 7s to 8s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 6 1/2d per 4lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 0d; barley, 27s 1d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 25s 11d; beans, 23s 9d; peas, 30s 0d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 44s 2d; barley, 26s 7d; oats, 18s 8d; rye, 26s 6d; beans, 21s 4d; peas, 29s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—We have still to note a very steady demand for congenous, of sound low quality, at from 9 1/2d to 9 3/4d per lb. In green teas very little business is doing.

Coffee.—For all kinds of raw sugar the sale is heavy, at a further decline in value of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are dull. Brown lumps, 48s; and fair grocery, 48s 6d to 49s per cwt.

Sugar.—Native Ceylon have given way 6d per cwt. Present prices vary from 38s to 39s. In other kinds of coffee exceedingly little is doing.

Rice.—This article is lower to purchase, owing to most of the grocers being well in stock.

Provisions.—The supplies of Dutch butter having fallen off, prices have advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Fine Friesland is now selling at 40s to 42s; fine Holland, 72s to 80s; fine Kiel, 50s per cwt. Irish butter has risen in value 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, firsts, landed, 65s to 75s; Carriek and Clonmel, 60s to 69s; Cork, 60s to 68s; Limerick, 60s to 65s; Waterford, 60s to 67s; Sligo, 59s to 60s; and Tralee, 57s to 59s per cwt. The sale for English butter is firm, at 1s 2s to 2s more money. Fine Dorset, 90s to 94s; middling ditto, 58s to 70s; fine Devon, 76s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 12s per dozen pounds. Really prime Irish butter is still held at 65s to 68s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions we have no change to notice.

Tea.—The heavy stock of a very depressing influence upon the demand. P Y C on the spot is quoted at 37s; and, for forward delivery, 36s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 6d to 37s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Most kinds are in good request—partly for export—and prices have an upward tendency.

Cod.—Carr's Hartley, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 14s; Hutton, 18s 3d; Lambton, 18s; Stewart's, 18s 3d; Whitwell, 17s 3d; Teck, 18s; and Sidney's Hartley, 15s per ton.

Spirits.—The demand for brandy is by no means so active as of late; nevertheless, last week's prices are mostly supported. Jamaica rum is lower to purchase. No change in corn spirits.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 10s; and straw £1 6s to £1 10s per 1000 pounds of new hops have already arrived here. Fine qualities are in steady request, at from £7 to £10 per cwt. In other kinds very little is doing. The duty is called £90,000.

Wool.—The public sales continue to be well attended. Most of the qualities as yet offered have changed hands at very full prices. The private market is also doing well.

Portwines.—Red Kentish kidneys are selling at from £3 5s to £4; Regents, £3 10s to £4 10s; and Shaw's, £3 6s to £4 6s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market has been in a very depressed state this week, at drooping prices:—Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 2d per cwt, to sink the lamb. Lamb is now out of season.

Wagtail and Leadhead.—Each kind of meat has sold slowly, at somewhat lower terms.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per cwt, by the carcasses.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 18.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Frederick William Jacob, of Huddersfield, in the county of York, Esq., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 15.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the decease of Admiral of the Red, Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart, K C B.—
Admiral of the White, Sir John West, K C B, to be Admiral of the Red.
Admiral of the Blue, Sir Graham Eden Hammond, Bart, K C B, to be Admiral of the White.
Vice-Admiral of the Red, Zachary Mudge, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White, John Allen (a), to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Edward Hawker, to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral of the Red, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart, C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White, Hyde Parker, C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Edward Henry A'Court Bepington, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Captain Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K C B, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Captain Abraham Lowe has also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of 1st September, 1848.
SEPT. 19.—Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut and Quartermaster H Varlo to be Captain, vice Captain J Collins; Second Lieut G Leslie to be First Lieutenant, vice Varlo.
COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.—C G C Neville to be Cornet, vice Lord Bateman.

BANKRUPTS.

T SHAW, Wolverhampton, victualler. G WEBB, Tamworth, Staffordshire, wine-merchant. J HOGAN, Hakin, Pembrokeshire, shipwright. J D HARWOOD, Liverpool, iron-monger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D LESLIE, Glasgow, baker. J YOUNG, Jun, Glasgow, merchant. J C BELL, Dundee, merchant. R ALLAN, Edinburgh, stockbroker. A MACPHERSON, Inverness, hotel-keeper.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 25.

It is hereby notified, that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of a despatch, dated the 2nd of June last, and addressed to their Lordships by the Commodore of her Majesty's squadron on the west coast of Africa, covering the copy of a letter addressed to him on the 28th of March last by the senior officer of the French naval forces on that coast, declaring that he had established, with an effective force, a belligerent blockade of that part of the west coast of Africa which lies between the rivers of Grand Bassam and Assinie.

By this *Gazette*, the order in Council under which the powers of the Board of Health are constituted, is renewed for six months, from the 28th of September inst.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 22.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, Henry George Esq. Earl of Duple, Harry Vane, Esq. (commonly called Lord Harry Vane), John Lord Wharncroft, Frederick Peel, Esq., Thomas Henry Sotherton, Esq., John Elphinstone, Esq., Harriester-at-Law, James Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Henry Kingscote, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into those cases which were investigated by, and reported upon by, the Charity Commissioners, but not certified to the Attorney-General.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 25.

6th Dragoon Guards: Lieut T Manders to be Paymaster, vice S F Jason. 7th: J J Nunn to be Cornet, vice Smith.
1st Foot: Acting Assist Surg G W Peake to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Barron. 7th: Ensign the Hon C Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Ruxton. 8th: Ensign G F Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Dowse; Ensign F M'Pherson to be Ensign, vice Walker. 31st: F S Attree to be Ensign, vice Baldwin. 41st: H Rowlands to be Ensign, vice Waters. 62nd: Serj-Major J Sanderson to be Ensign, vice Whitehead. 69th: A G Sand to be Ensign, vice Turner. 72nd: Acting Assist-Surg J Wood to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hornblow. 77th: Lieut J Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice Mostyn. 91st: Assist-Surg F Reid, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Power. 92nd: T A Mackinnon to be Ensign, vice Campbell.
3rd West India Regiment: Lieut R Mostyn to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholson.
HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg L Barron, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hardy; Assist-Surg G Hornblow, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Forces, vice Reid.
2nd Regiment of West York Militia: J Burdon to be Ensign, vice Bruce.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

BANKRUPTS.

E WAY and J M BENNETT, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, chemists and druggists. A CHAR-MAN, Downside, Cobham, Surrey, farmer. T WALLEY and P W HARDWICK, Oxford-street, linendrapers. J SPARROW, Oxford, draper. W BATES, Tibby, Nottinghamshire, horse-dealer. J GARRISON, Helderby, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T SMITH, Blairgowrie, grocer. W ROUSTON, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, merchant. J REID, Glasgow, grocer.

BIRTHS.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, the Marchioness of Ormonde, of a son.—At Upper Gloucester-place, the wife of the Rev Charles John Elliott, of a son.—At Brilly Vicarage, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev H H Lloyd Vicar of South Benfleet, Essex, of a daughter.—At Dublin, Lady Nicholson, of a son.—At Dyrham Park, Barnet, the Hon Mrs Trotter of twin daughters.—On the 18th inst, at Westbourne Park-road, Paddington, the lady of J Boyd Miller, Esq., 15th (King's) Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst, by the Rev Dr Keith, of Hamilton, Edward Dickson James, Esq., to Jane Lockhart, daughter of William Henderson, Esq., of Shawburn. On the 8th inst, at Brixton Church, Isle of Wight, Francis Anderson, second son of Mr Francis Mosely, of Hackney, to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr Woodcock, of Brixton, Isle of Wight.—At Chockley, Staffordshire, the Rev Wynter Thomas Blithway, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Phillips, Esq., of Heybridge, Staffordshire.—At Kempsay parish church, the Rev H Cooper, B.A., Incumbent of Flockton, Yorkshire, to Barbara, eldest daughter of W Parry, Esq., of Brookend House, Kempsay.—At St Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev J H Macduff, of St Maddox, Perthshire, to Louisa, fourth daughter of J Stephen, Esq., Church-street, Chelsea.—At Glaston, Northamptonshire, William Paley, Esq., M.D., of Peterborough, to Harriet, daughter of the late William Simpson, Esq., of Milton.—At the Catholic Church, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, John Henry O'Byrne Redmond, Esq., to Emilia Georgiana, only daughter of General Count Manley.—On the 25th, at St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Charles Standert, eldest son of Charles Saunders, Esq., of Kennington, to Mary Ann, third daughter of John Castle, Esq., of the Paragon, New Kent-road.

DEATHS.

At Yarn, on the 30th August, Adelaide Georgina Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Moore, aged seven months, on the 22nd instant, at her residence, Queen's College, Brompton, Martha, widow of the late Edward Doughty, Esq., Staff Surgeon, in her 70th year.—At Leamington College, Harry Shipley Erskine, Lord Cardross, aged 15.—At Malta, from injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway carriage, Lieutenant Thomas Dinham Atkinson, Royal Navy, of her Majesty's ship *Caledonia*, second son of the Rev T D Atkinson, vicar of Rugely, Staffordshire, in his 25th year.—On Monday, the 17th instant, in Kent-lane, Thames-street, Mary, the wife of Edmund Brown, aged 41.—At High-street, Deptford, Commander James Wolfe Roberts, aged 50.—At Mecklenburg House, Gray's-inn-road, M Lieveley, Esq., for fifty years Secretary to the Foundling Hospital.—At Dover, Ann, relict of the late Rev William Parker, Rector of St Eustachy, Bishopsgate-within.—At Walsall, Staffordshire, Alice, wife of General Craven, in her 72nd year.—On the 21st inst, after an illness of three weeks, Elizabeth Bailey Charlotti, second daughter of Mr. Nicholas Geary, of 61, St. James's-street.

WEST SURREY ELECTION.

On Saturday last the nomination of the candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned in the representation of the western division of the county of Surrey, by the death of Mr. Denison, took place at Guildford.

Colonel Sumner proposed William John Evelyn, Esq., of Wootton Park, as the Protectionist candidate. That gentleman was well qualified, from his position in the county and the property he possessed in it, to represent them, and he trusted they would give him their most cordial support. (Cheers.) It was true he was a young man, and up to this time he was comparatively unknown to the county, but he was anxious to make himself useful to the county of Surrey, and also to his country generally.

A. K. Barclay, Esq., M.P., seconded the nomination. H. Gosse, Esq., then proposed Mr. Edgell as the Free-trade candidate; and H. L. Long, Esq., seconded the nomination.

The High Sheriff having then called for a show of hands, he declared it to be in favour of Mr. Evelyn.

Mr. Long then demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Edgell; and Tuesday and Wednesday were fixed for the purpose.

The polling commenced at an early hour on the former day, and at its close (four o'clock) there was a majority of 152 in favour of Mr. Evelyn, the numbers being 1142 for that gentleman, and 990 for Mr. Edgell.

On the same evening the following notice was issued:—

"Guildford, Mr. Evelyn's Committee-room, Tuesday evening, half-past 8 o'clock.

"The electors of West Surrey are respectfully informed that the committee of Mr. Edgell having

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI
RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi River, Towns, Villages, &c. to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW
OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCK, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Hallway, Piccadilly. It was constructed by an architect and modelled after the original. Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Kiosks, and Artist Kiosks, in Full Dress. Chinese Crow, Chinese Songs, &c.—Conveyances constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

OPEN DAILY, from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lecture and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Hydro-Electric Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell. The Chromatope. Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
by the NEW PROCESS, are taken at 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY; 31, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-STREET. "The portraits exhibit a marked improvement."—Athenaeum, June 24.

"The entire colouring can only be compared to the finest enamel."—Times, June 21.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style, by MR. and MRS. GEORGE BARNETT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours. An Evening Academy, Mondays and Fridays. A Juvenile Academy, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Rooms having been Redecorated, are to be LET for Balls, &c.

LAW.—A Solicitor in old-established practice in London has a vacancy in his office for an ARTICLE'D CLERK, and wishes to treat with a family of respectability to take under his charge a young Gentleman, who may, if required, reside with the principal. The most respectable references given and strictly required. For terms apply to Messrs. CHAMBERS and ELLWOOD, 18, King-street, Cheap-side; or FALLOWS and ADCOCK, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,
50, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange-buildings. ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Michaelmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 14th of October.—The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO FAMILIES
and INVALIDS.—Messrs DU BARRY and CO. deem it their duty to state, that there is not the slightest truth in a paragraph contained in a cheap Monthly Publication; but that it is an absurd and dangerous trick, to create a twopenny circulation, by imposing upon the unwary.

MR. J. S. LUCET, PROFESSEUR de LANGUE FRANCAISE, de BELLE-LETTRES, de DECLAMATION, &c., &c., l'honneur d'annoncer a ses Elèves, et a toutes les personnes de distinction en general, que la Premiere Seance de son COURS de LITTÉRATURE FRANCAISE, et d'ELOCUTION, aura lieu tout-a-coup, et a l'instigation de tous ceux qui ont eu le plaisir de le suivre, (quel que soit leur age, leur sexe, et leur savoir), aura lieu Lundi prochain, 1er Octobre, chez lui, 49, WEYMOUTH-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, de midi a 2 heures, et sera répétée le Jeudi suivant, a la même heure. Les Seances subséquentes auront lieu régulièrement le Lundi, le Mercredi, le Vendredi, le Samedi, et le Dimanche, à la même heure, à l'exception de la Seance du Dimanche, qui sera répétée le Lundi. N.B.—Personne ne peut être admis a ce Cours s'il n'est pas Souscripteur, ou si on ne présente un Souscripteur. Pour le Prospectus et la Souscription, s'adresser a MR. LUCET, qui se rend aussi dans les Familles et dans les Pensions pour y donner une ou plusieurs de ses Seances, qu'il adapte a l'âge, au caractère, au choix des personnes sur la liste de ceux qui ont été ses élèves.

THE GROS CAILLON MAISON DE
SANTÉ.
No. 222, Rue St. Dominique, Faubourg St. Germain, Paris.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL AFFECTIONS.
This Establishment, founded some years since by Dr. Leuret, is known to be one of the finest and best adapted for the treatment of Mental Diseases, and other Affections of the Nervous System. The situation in Paris, in one of the healthiest quarters—the vast extent, and the interior arrangement, of the different buildings, of which this establishment consists, and its various capabilities, allow of the application of the MORAL system, and all the other methods hitherto known.

Two Consulting Physicians are attached to the Establishment—Professor KOSTAN, formerly Physician at the Salpêtrière, and Dr. VALLEIX, Physician at the Hôpital de la Pitié, and formerly Hotel Dieu annexé. Dr. KOSTAN attends at the Establishment on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from four to six o'clock in the afternoon, and visits all the patients. Dr. VALLEIX attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the late hours, and is especially entrusted with the treatment of mental complaints. Dr. KOSTAN, one of the founders and managers of the Establishment, resides on the premises, and is to be seen, more especially from two to six o'clock daily.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND PANELLED
DECORATIONS.—By Royal Letters-Patent.—E. T. ARCHER, 451, Oxford-street, invites the inspection and patronage of his suite of SHOW-ROOMS, the walls of which are fitted up with Ornamental D-corations adapted for the Drawing-room, Dining-room, Boudoir, &c. The Rooms are also elegantly furnished with every article of utility and elegance, and each article marked in plain figures the prices. There is also manufactured on the premises, by E. T. A. a Patent Machinery, Paper-hangings, and all the latest and every purpose use. Also, kept, a large stock of superior Continental Paper-hangings by the best makers. Hand veined Marble Paper for Halls; and Granite Paper and Oak Paper of excellent quality, 1d per yard. P.S.—The Trade liberally treated.—451, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

THE STAUNTON CHESS-MEN.

Registered No. 58,607, 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 100.
"We shall be greatly mistaken if, in a short time, these beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the ungainly, inexpensive ones we have been hitherto contented with."—Illustrated London News, Sept. 8th, 1849.

The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that these new and elegant CHESS-MEN are now obtainable of W. LEICHAUS, 38, PICCADILLY, at the following prices, viz:—
For the finest African Ivory, with a richly ornamented box of "Carton Pierre," and a New Treatise on the Game, by the Author of "The Chess-player's Handbook" .. 5 0
In Box and Ebony, with a richly ornamented box, with a Solid Mahogany Box and the New Treatise .. 2 5 0
In Wedgewood's Carrara, with the Carton Pierre Box and the New Treatise .. 2 12 6
In Box and Ebony, Ordinary Size, with the Carton Pierre Box and the New Treatise .. 1 15 0
* * * * * To secure the Public against Fraudulent Imitations, each Box has a Label Attached, with the Autograph of the Distinguished Player after whom the Pieces are named.

A NOVELTY for the approaching Season is in preparation, to which a distinguishing name has not yet been given, but which the Inventors, Messrs. NICOLL, can recommend as one of the most useful, warm, comfortable, and graceful articles of Gentlemen's attire ever produced. Specimens can be seen at 114, 116, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; as also the TREBLE GARMENT, or PALEOT, called THE NICOLL, which retains all the characteristics of the famed Paleot (registered 6 and 7 Vic, cap. 65) in its exterior, and has the additional advantage of being convertible from a warm to a light Overcoat, or vice versa, at the pleasure of the wearer, or as the mild or cold nature of the weather may require (this garment must be seen and worn to be properly appreciated). It will be found, perhaps, the best preservative of health in this variable climate. THE NICOLL has been secured by Royal Letters Patent in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and the COLONIES; it can, therefore, only be purchased in this country, or abroad, of Messrs. NICOLL'S (the Patentes) recognised AGENTS, and in LONDON only of themselves, viz. at 114, 116, and 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL PALEOT (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 65) WAREHOUSES, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.—Also for Nicoll's Morning Coat, now in almost universal request, for the Country, Riding or Walking, Sea-side, &c. Shooting Jackets, adapted for the season. Many have assumed the use of the word PALEOT, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole Patentes of the design and material.

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HOPE, &c.—The Cabin Passengers' OUTFITTING BRANCH of S. W. SILVER and CO. is at 66 and 67, Cornhill, as heretofore, where Outfits for Officers, Cadets, Civilians, and Cabin Passengers generally, are furnished at the lowest shipping rates. Silver and Co. negotiate passages, give or obtain Colonial information, also as to the probable expenses and arrival of ships, and the advantages of being conveyed from a warm to a light Overcoat, or vice versa, at the pleasure of the wearer, or as the mild or cold nature of the weather may require (this garment must be seen and worn to be properly appreciated). It will be found, perhaps, the best preservative of health in this variable climate. THE NICOLL has been secured by Royal Letters Patent in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and the COLONIES; it can, therefore, only be purchased in this country, or abroad, of Messrs. NICOLL'S (the Patentes) recognised AGENTS, and in LONDON only of themselves, viz. at 114, 116, and 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

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PUBLIC NOTICE!
W. SHEATH, having already advertised Dissolution of Partnership, also his determination to sell the Stock at a very considerable Reduction from the Cost Prices, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Ladies in town and country to the under-named List, which he flatters himself, will be found full 40 per cent. lower than can possibly be offered at any other house:—

Checked and Striped Glace Silks, from 15s 6d to 18s 6d the full Dress.
Rich Brocade Satins and Poul de Soies, at 35s the full Dress.
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Black Glace, Gros, and Ducares, 1s 6d to 2s 11d per yard.
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Alpacas, Colargos, Orleans, Pannatias, &c., in every variety, equally cheap.

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SHIRTS.—THE ZETETIQUE SHIRTS, Registered May 7, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.—These are the best fitting Shirts ever invented. Caution.—Every shirt is stamped. Price—Six for 40s; or Three for 21s.—N.B. The Non-Registered Shirts are Six for 20s, 30s, and 35s. Also, all the newest patterns in Coloured Shirts.—Instructions for self-measurement, with list of prices, sent post-free.—JAMES WATSON BLACKBURN, 47, Chesham-street, London.

WINTER UNDER-CLOTHING.—E. FLINT, 48, Ludgate-hill, has just received the best assortment of Scotch and Australian Lambs'-wool, and warm Merino Hosiery, in Waistcoats, 4s 6d; Drawers, 4s; Union Dresses, 8s; Socks, 1s; St. eekings, 1s 6d. All exquisitely soft, warm, and warranted not to shrink.

CAUTION.—KING and SHEATH HAVE DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.
KING and COMPANY (Silk Mercers, &c.), 243, Regent-street, are anxious to explain, as a matter of course, that Mr. WILLIAM WATSON SHEATH in last week's ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

In the advertisement alluded to, Mr. W. W. Sheath states that he has not, nor ever had, any connexion with the present firm of KING and COMPANY, which is correct so far as the Company is concerned, and with which Mr. KING, the present proprietor, has never been connected. In Partnership several years. The public will hereby perceive that an attempt has been made to deceive, as well as to mislead them, by Mr. W. W. Sheath taking advantage of the word Company.

KING and Co. think it their duty to caution Ladies and their friends in general against addressing any further communications to KING and SHEATH, as no such firm now exists.

KING and Co.'s address is now 243, Regent-street, London.

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N.B. If Letters are directed to KING and Co., with any other Number than 243, there is (at present) a chance that they may not reach their intended destination.

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KING and COMPANY, Silk Mercers, &c., long most respectfully to announce that their New Premises (243, Regent-street) will be opened

On MONDAY, the 8th of OCTOBER, when they will have the honour of submitting to public inspection upwards of

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N.B. Full particulars will be published in next week's ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Patterns of all the new Silks, Satins, Velvets, French Merinos, &c., will be forwarded forthwith to all parts of the United Kingdom, postage free.

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GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS,

at 18s 6d the full dress.
The Richest Qualities at 25s the full dress.
Rich Brocade Satins and Poul de Soies, at 35s the full dress.
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The Richest Brocade Satins, at 35s the full dress.
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Ladies residing in the country are most respectfully informed that KING and COMPANY (Silk Mercers, &c.), 243, Regent-street, will forward Patterns of all the New Silks, Satins, Irish Poplins, Velvets, &c., on application by letter, addressed as above. An opportunity is thus offered to ladies living in the most remote towns and villages of the United Kingdom, to purchase the most fashionable and elegant Dresses from the Newest Fashioners of London and Paris, with less trouble and expense than in their own immediate neighbourhood, where often novelties in Silks, Merinos, &c. cannot be obtained at any price.

Address (for patterns), KING and COMPANY, 243, Regent-street.

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WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS.

JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, have added a warehouse for
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN, under female superintendence.—The goods are good, needlework excellent, and prices economical.

Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.
Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.
LISTS, with PRICES, sent post-paid to ladies, on application.

BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.

To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Private Milliners. Complete the prices for French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d. Mourning Satin or Ducares, richly trimmed, Patent Crapes, 10s 6d to 13s 6d. Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 13s 6d to 17s 6d. Terry or Geneva Silk Velvets for the approaching season, 21s each. Paris Clips 6s. Brims, 2s. Fine Swiss Chignon 1s. More fashionable and more beautiful Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest Stock in London to select from. Dunsstable Wholes Sellers, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d. Fine Lutons, Leghorn Hats, and every description of Bonnets, equally cheap, at CRANBURN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOLLEY and COMPANY.

TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT

BELT.—The distinguishing feature of this Belt consists in the fastening, which has no prong, and yet is perfectly secure. The great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening for Boys' Belts has led to imitations, which are worthless, from the fact of the fastening being insecure. The genuine Prince Albert Belt has stamped on the under side of the fastening "JOHN PATTERSON, London, registered, Aug. 27, 1847," and the trade is hereby cautioned, that the selling or offering for sale of any imitations renders the liable to penalties, which, in order to protect the public, the proprietor will enforce.



THE WEST SURREY ELECTION.—HIGH-STREET, GUILDFORD.—(SEE PAGE 223.)

THE "TERRIBLE" WAR-STEAMER.

This noble steam-frigate, the largest and most satisfactory paddle-wheel ship in the service, returned to Woolwich on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, from her first cruise. A view of her in an unfinished state appeared in our Journal soon after the launch of the vessel. The present illustration is from a sketch taken soon after she reached Woolwich.

No paddle-wheel steamer that has yet been built has proved herself equal to the *Terrible*, whether in speed or armament, and, it must be remembered, she was the first steamer built that could take the main-deck armament. During her cruise she has proved herself so much superior to all the man-of-war steamers built before her and contemporary with her, that there are none to compare with her in speed, power, strength, and utility; and with reference to those vessels built subsequently to her date of launching, she can show many superior points.

Whenever the *Terrible* has shown herself in an English port, she has been

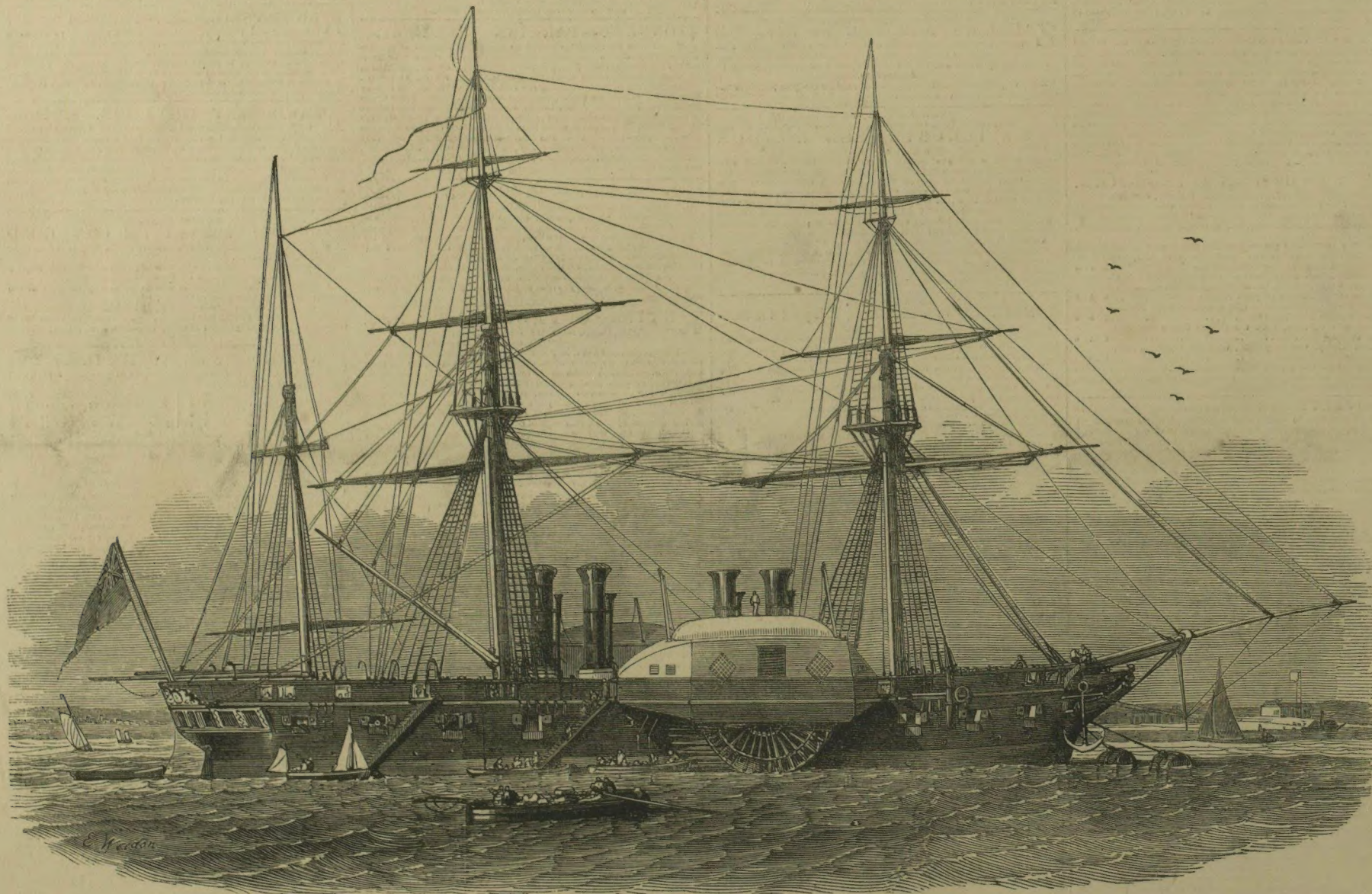
praised and admired, and among foreigners she has been an object of wonder, respect, and fear. After nearly four years' service, she has returned to be paid off. We doubt not, when she is recommissioned, she will be so much improved that even those who have not been blind or kind to her imperfections, will see reason to be as proud of the ship as of the pendant which she will bear.

On Friday, the 21st instant, the Lords of the Admiralty visited this fine steamer. In the morning, the Right Honourable Sir Francis Baring, Bart., M.P.; Rear-Admiral Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P.; the Honourable Captain Berkeley, C.B., M.P.; Captain Milne; Captain W. A. B. Hamilton, the Second Secretary; Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B., the Surveyor of the Navy; and Mr. Watts, his assistant, proceeded from the Admiralty to Woolwich; and, accompanied by Commodore-Superintendent Eden, and Mr. Lang (the builder of the *Terrible*, and master shipwright), Captain Munday, Captain Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., Colonel Colquhoun, &c., embarked in the *Monkey*, steam tender, and started for Purfleet, where the *Terrible*, 21, steam frigate, Captain W. Ramsay, brought up on Thursday afternoon to take out her powder, &c.

On arriving on board, their Lordships were received with the usual honours, and soon after the *Terrible* got under weigh, and came up to Woolwich. Their Lordships inspected every portion of the ship, and minutely inquired into her character; and from the evidence adduced there, can be very little doubt that the impression on their Lordships' minds was confirmed—that neither the British navy, nor any other naval power in the world, can produce so noble and powerful a paddle-wheel steam man-of-war. In the course of the day the men were exercised at small-arms and great guns, and acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their Lordships.

The immense machinery, of 800-horse power, although in constant work for the last four years, is in excellent order, and, with new tubes to the boilers, would be efficient for at least two years' further sea service.

In coming up the river, the *Terrible* was as much under command as a yacht, and steady and stiff, although it was blowing a gale of wind. We trust that, before she is stripped, opportunity will be afforded to thousands for visiting at least one real British man-of-war steam-frigate.



HER MAJESTY'S WAR-STEAMER "TERRIBLE," SKETCHED FROM WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.